The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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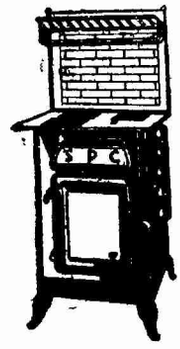

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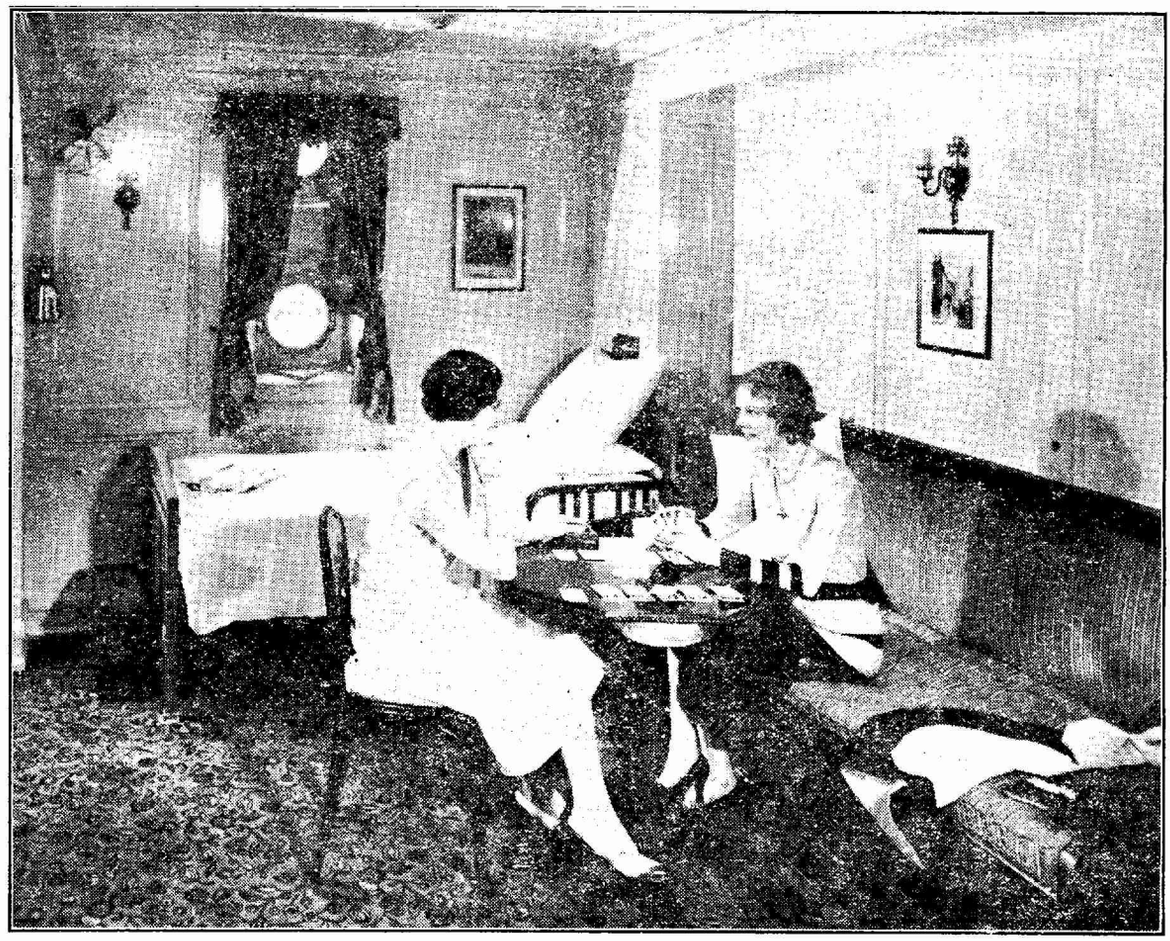

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WASHINGTON OFFICE

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

STRANGE FRANCO-JAPANESE ATTITUDE ON CHINA

IN an address delivered at the weekly Kuomintang service in Nanking on April 27, Dr. C. T. Wang, National Foreign Minister called attention to the strange attitude of the French Government in respect to its policy toward China. Said Dr. Wang,

> "Since the First year of the Chinese Republic, the French Government has evinced a consistently friendly attitude. For a period of nearly twenty years the French people have been sympathetic toward the revolutionary movements in China and have given them her friendly support. But now, for some strange reason the French Government seems to be handicapped by some external influence and refuses to make clear her attitude toward China's most reasonable demands. The Chinese people cannot but feel deeply regretful over this uncertain French attitude. In view of the traditional friendship existing between the two countries, it is earnestly hoped that the French Government will free itself from this strange external influence and take steps to meet the Chinese Government and the wishes of the Chinese people on this important exterritorial question."

Dr. Wang's statement regarding some "external influence" which is preventing the French Government from responding to China's demands for treaty revision has been interpreted in diplomatic quarters as indicating Chinese suspicion of a secret Franco-Japanese treaty or understanding on this and other diplomatic matters pertaining to China. Attention has been called to the fact that France has consistently refused to carry out her promise made at the Washington Conference in 1921-1922 to return the Kwangchowwan leased territory in South China, and even has refused to modify the French Mixed Courts, not to mention the more important matter of modifying the status of French concessions in China. In view of the conciliatory attitude of the American and British and other governments on the extrality question and of Britain's known attitude on the concession question, plus the recent British action in surrendering control of the naval base at Weihaiwei, the feeling exists in foreign diplomatic circles that France and Japan probably are acting in accord in their refusal to meet China's wishes. Specifically, the Chinese allege that for some unknown diplomatic consideration, possibly in exchange for Japanese diplomatic support on some European question, the French have secretly agreed to resist China's demands for treaty revision and surrender of concessions and

leased territories, knowing that a French surrender on these points would leave Japan in an isolated position in respect to dealings with China. Should France surrender control of Kwangchowwan (Liuchow Peninsula, Kwangtung province) it would leave Japan in control of the Liaotung peninsula of South Manchuria and thus in an unenviable position as the only foreign nation still holding Chinese territory. Should France surrender control of her concessions at Hankow, Shanghai and Tientsin, this action would also leave Japan in an isolated position as the only foreign country still holding concessions on Chinese soil. Finally, the surrender of exterritoriality by the American, British and other foreign governments, will leave France as the only foreign country still hanging on to her special rights. The Japanese treaty containing the extrality clause expired two years ago, but the Japanese have been threatening to demand "most favored nation treatment," hence a refusal of the French to take action might, conceivably, strengthen Japan's diplomatic position on this question. In further reference to the Franco-Japanese attitudes on the concession and leased territory question, it is well known that the French leased territory at Kwangchow-wan and the French Concession at Shanghai as well as the Japanese leased zone in South Manchuria serve as the chief bases in China for the smuggling of opium and narcotics into Chinese territory, but obviously neither the Japanese nor French governments would base their diplomatic policies on this matter.

A dispatch from *The Review's* correspondent in Nanking on April 28 stated that the United States and China have finally reached an understanding on the exterritorial question and that the treaty probably will be signed shortly in Washington. The dispatch stated that Great Britain and China had also reached a practical accord and that a somewhat similar treaty probably would be signed in Nanking prior to May 5. A dispatch by the *United Press* from Washington, dated April 25 stated that the Chinese Minister, Dr. C. C. Wu and the State Department were engaged in drafting a new treaty on exterritoriality and it was expected that the draft of the new treaty would be ready for presentation to the National People's Convention in Nanking on May 5. Officials of the State Department declined to comment on the text of the treaty but reports from Nanking appearing in the Chinese newspapers during the week stated that the National Government would establish special law courts at the chief treaty ports and would employ foreign legal advisers, but that the Chinese Government had refused to grant the Powers' demands that the foreign legal advisers have equal power with the Chinese judges. According to the Chinese announcement the foreign legal experts will act only in an advisory capacity. It was also stated that the special law courts to be established for the trial of cases involving foreign interests, would be continued at the six chief treaty ports pending a final rendition of the foreign concessions to Chinese control. Dispatches by the Japanese *Rengo* service from Tokyo stated that Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, who has been in Tokyo for several days has been discussing the exterritorial question with Japanese officialdom. It was also stated that Mr. Shigemitsu had taken to Tokyo, China's additional demands for rendition of the Japanese leased territory in South Manchuria. The *Rengo* message stated that the Japanese Government "was not likely, except in principle, to modify its attitude toward China's demand for abolition of exterritoriality." However, a later message quoted Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister as stating "It is the desire of the Japanese Government to settle questions at issue with China in a spirit of mutual understanding. With regard to problems involving Japanese interests in Manchuria and Mongolia, and despite the arbitrary attitudes evident in certain small circles in both China and Japan, I intend to continue to conduct negotiations with China with the understanding that the Chinese recognize and respect the importance of Japanese vested interests."

The Chinese attitude on the extrality subject was well stated in an editorial which appeared n *The China Press* (Chinese-owned) on April 28:

Negotiations on the question of the abolition of extraterritoriality have been going on between China and the Powers for the past few months, and recent advices from Nanking indicate that difficulty has arisen over one or two points which appear, for the moment at least, to be insurmountable. If no solution is found, the situation is likely to become acute. The National Government have pledged themselves to complete the negotiations before the opening of the People's Congress on May 5, failing which the whole question is to be submitted to that Congress for a decision. What that decision will be, needs no guessing.

In this circumstance it is beside the point to view the attitude of the Chinese Government as implying a threat, or to regard well-advised concessions on the part of the Powers concerned as an unbecoming surrender. It is doubtful whether the National Government would really relish placing the matter thus beyond their control, since it is likely further to complicate the issue. But upon the failure of the present negotiations, they would feel bound to take such action, distasteful as it might be, if they were mindful of their pledges. The essential thing, therefore, is for both sides to make every effort possible with a view to coming to an amicable settlement, while yet there is time. And grappled with in the spirit of goodwill, and looked at from the statesmanlike point, no obstacle should be considered insuperable.

Exterritoriality is a derogation of Chinese sovereignty and its abolition has become a national aspiration of China. With the examples of Japan, Turkey, Persia and Siam having one after another successfully recovered their territorial jurisdiction over foreign nationals, the Chinese people naturally have become impatient. In urging the discontinuance of this anachronism the National Government would seem only to be giving expression to the united wishes of the people. To attempt to delay too long the full realization of this national sentiment would not only prove a vain effort to hold back, as it were, the hand of the clock, but also endanger the existing spirit of goodwill toward foreign nations, so essential to cordial relations.

Considerations of the security of foreign life and property are undoubtedly weighing heavily in the minds of those who are still insisting, in their negotiations with Nanking, upon gradual relinquishment. It is natural that some apprehension should be felt lest the proposed change might be for the worse. Every reform has its sceptics and pessimists. The same feeling of apprehension and pessimism was entertained on the eve of complete relinquishment of consular jurisdiction in Japan, Turkey, Persia and Siam, but, as time has shown, none of the grave forebodings have come to pass. With the measure of progress and improvement already achieved in codification and in the reorganization of the Chinese judiciary, the condition of the foreign national in China after the abolition of extraterritoriality, far from being jeopardized, ought to improve through its adjustment to the more normal relationship.

Provision will undoubtedly be made whereby foreign life and property will be as secure after the discontinuance of the special regime as they are now. That isolated crimes against foreign nationals have been perpetuat-

ed here and there in the past by lawless elements is no argument in favor of continuing extraterritorialitq. The recent case of kidnapping of three foreign missionaries in Hupeh shows that extraterritoriality could give no protection against lawbreakers. The truth is that crimes are committed everywhere, even in the best regulated countries of the world. Safety of life and property, foreign as well as Chinese, must in the last analysis depend upon the vigilance and the sense of responsibility of the territorial authorities.

In short, abolition of extraterritoriality is an urgent question of the moment. If a satisfactory and speedy solution is to be found, it must be viewed in the light of the tendencies of the time in general and of the changed conditions in China in particular. It serves no fruitful purpose to show hysteria, as some members of the foreign community appear to have shown, at the prospect of the impending change and conjure up dire consequences in their imagination. To do so is only unnecessarily to belabor one's mind and confuse the broad bearing of the question upon the manifold future relations of China and the foreign Powers. It would seem more desirable to contemplate the inevitable change with vision and foresight and consider how best to adapt and adjust oneself accordingly. On the part of the few Powers still negotiating, a sympathetic and statesmanlike view of the situation would enable them to make virtue out of an ultimate necessity and make a graceful gesture which, far from being considered as surrender, will be accepted and remembered by the Chinese nation as an act of friendship and goodwill. It is sure to be repaid an hundredfold in the closer cooperation which will follow in the relations between China and the foreign Powers.

FREE TRIPS FOR JOURNALISTS AND PROFESSORS

WE do not know how widely this information has been circulated in the United States, but we see no reason for suppressing the fact that any American college professor or journalist of note, who so desires and who will get in touch with the right people, can obtain a free trip to the Far East. The "right people" to get in touch with are the Japanese, but whether one should approach the Foreign Office or the Tourist Bureau, we do not know. Of one thing we are positive however, that these free tours are available and include transportation across the Pacific on one of the Japanese steamship lines, a tour of Japan, Formosa, Korea and Manchuria as far as Mukden or Changchun. From this point, we presume it would be necesary for the touring journalist or professor to purchase his own ticket for a trip through China, or it might be possible to induce the Chinese Government to provide a pass over the Chinese railways from Mukden to Shanghai: the Chinese would be quite likely to do this if informed "that the Japanese have done so-and-so," etc. So far as we have been able to determine there are only two conditions or obligations attached to these free tours, one being that the professor or journalist must be "prominent," and the other the recipient of this favor of the Japanese Imperial Government must agree (verbally we presume) to either deliver speeches or write articles about Japan. There is, we understand, no obligation on the part of the recipient to deliver favorable speeches or write favorable articles, it doubtlessly being assumed that persons receiving such favor will react favorably. They would be most hard-hearted to do otherwise.

We hope that no reader of these paragraphs will jump to the conclusion that *The Review* is opposed to these free trips to the Orient under Japanese auspices. It's one of the best propaganda stunts ever invented, for college and university professors must make speeches, either before students or from the public rostrum and a good word or two about Japan is likely to carry conviction, coming as it does from a learned man. As for the journalists, they must write and a good article or two about Japan, is certain to be widely read, particularly if the journalist happens to be well known. But while we have only admiration for Japan for inventing this clever propaganda stunt, our admiration does not extend to everything which some of these professors and journalists, who have accepted these tours, have had to say upon their return. For example one of the widely-read American magazines last month published an illustrated article that occupied four pages, which had been written by a well known American professor who had enjoyed one of these Japanese-donated-free-tours-of-the Orient. The article started out, "From Nagasaki in Japan we crossed the Yellow Sea," and from this point was largely concerned with a description of conditions in China. We select some of the outstanding sentences,

1—"We found surprisingly little anti-Japanese feeling in China, and less than we expected in Manchuria where, however, suspicion still lurks in the wake of the best things Japan is doing for the interests of the people, as well as for her own.

2—"China cannot hope, without Japan's help, to accomplish any considerable part of the huge tasks ahead in securing economic and political stability.

3—"While it may be hard for Chinese pride to recognize Japan's leadership in the Far East, a realistic view of the new world and its present conditions must convince the intelligent Chinese that the leadership has been fairly won by solid achievement in bridging the old and the new.....

4—"If China wishes to rid herself of Western and foreign domination, and to take her place in the new world community of equal nations, she has no other choice but to do so with the strong aid and friendship of Japan.

5—"This (referring to enterprises of the South Manchuria Railway) is only one of an increasing number of illustrations of Japanese economic penetration in Manchuria. Here Japan has no territorial ambitions and little hope of finding any considerable outlet for her surplus population. The advantages to be expected are largely mutual for China and Japan.....

6—"Mistakes have doubtless been made (in Korea), and will be made, but one cannot meet even casually Viscount Saito, the Governor-General,..... without realizing that Japan administers affairs in Chosen with a high sense of trusteeship and regard for the opinion of mankind and with an unselfish and earnest desire to promote a self-governing democracy."

After delivering himself of these devastating conclusions regarding the international political situation in the Far East, our American professorial tourist betook himself to Miyajima, famous Japanese resort where he obtained a "final bit of inspiration from mountain, sea, shrine and temple, endeavoring to commune deeply with the soul of Japan and to be prepared to take back home an insight into her nature and history, and a truly affectionate understanding of her magnificent spirit and ideals." As stated previously we can have no possible objection to any inspiration which these free-touring professors and journalists may obtain in Japan and pass out to the American people upon their return, but we do think they should in all fairness confine themselves to Japan and leave China out of it. This particular remark, we might say in passing, was inspired by a well known Chinese university president who had read the American professor's

article and wondered how an otherwise intelligent man could have been inspired to make such asinine remarks on Sino-Japanese relations. The Chinese professor, of course, did not know that the American had enjoyed one of the Japanese-donated-free-Oriental-tours, and was only trying to repay his hosts. Also, one wonders now many of the American readers of his article, were aware of the same situation. Three years ago a well known American organization devoted to the cause of world peace, organized a so-called "good-will" tour of the Orient, which was participated in by a number of American journalists. It was not discovered until several months later that the entire expenses of the tour had been advanced by the Japanese Government and in addition each of the travelling journalists had been provided with G. $2,000 travelling expenses, supposedly for the purpose of enabling these writers to obtain the fullest possible measure of inspiration from the trip. Upon their return to the United States several of these journalists wrote highly colored articles about Japan's idealistic policy in the Far East and the general cussedness of the Chinese, who persisted in misunderstanding Japan's motives. As a concluding sentence we report the receipt in the current mail of a pamphlet issued by the "Committee on Public Enlightenment" composed of Chinese intellectuals in Mukden, the title of the pamphlet being "Japan's Positive Policy in Manchuria" wherein these *ungrateful* Chinese residents of Manchuria call attention to Japan's aggression in Manchuria and Mongolia and appeal to the National Government as well as the public opinion of the world for assistance against the menace.

Feetham Report Tells of Mistakes of Past

SINCE it requires at least one hour to read the fifteen column summary of the first part of Judge Feetham's report on the status of Shanghai, and since those fifteen columns only constitute a summary of Part 1 of a report which is to be issued in three voluminous sections, the chances are that the number of persons who will take the time to read it will be quite limited. Obviously, the summary was too long and another error was made in not issuing a Chinese translation simultaneously. However, this is not to be construed as a criticism of Judge Feetham, who has devoted much thought and effort to this job to telling the foreigners (and Chinese) residents of Shanghai about their own city and its pressing problems. Judge Feetham's investigation of Shanghai was a direct result of the conference on Far Eastern problems conducted by the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto, Japan in 1929. It was discovered at the Kyoto conference that while the so-called Shanghai question constituted a serious problem affecting the peace of the Far East, few persons knew very much about it. It was therefore decided to employ Judge Feetham for the purpose of making an investigation, his nomination for the job having been made by certain members of the British delegation which attended the Kyoto conference. Judge Feetham was selected because he had had experience in connection with somewhat similar problems in India, in connection with the Kenya Colony in Africa, the Irish boundary dispute and elsewhere. He arrived in Shanghai in January, 1930 and the recently issued first section of his final report testifies to the fact that he has done a considerable amount of hard work. The summary of the first section of the report, which Judge Feetham prepared himself, appears elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*. Its thorough perusal is recommended to all who are interested, directly, in the problem of what to do about the Shanghai foreign settlements, but in its perusal one must keep in mind the fact that Judge Feetham was employed by the foreign-controlled municipal government of the Shanghai International Settlement. The Chinese who constitute more than ninety-five percent of the population of the Settlement and who pay between sixty and seventy percent of the local taxes, had nothing to do with his employment. Judge Feetham's employment was a direct result of the realization on the part of the foreigners that the time had arrived for making fundamental changes in the status of the Settlement. No longer could the question be postponed and no longer could Shanghai depend upon outside military and diplomatic support in the maintenance of a governmental administration that represented only a minority of the population and that minority a foreign population on Chinese soil.

In a letter which accompanied the first section of the report, Judge Feetham asks residents of the Settlement, foreign and Chinese, to exercise patience and not draw hasty conclusions pending the publication of the complete report. This request is logical, but in view of the fact that advance copies of the report apparently have already been supplied to the British Government (they were actually received in London before the first section was issued in Shanghai), one can but speculate on the reactions of the Chinese Government. As a matter of fact one wonders whether the report will have any effect on the attitude of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people generally, in respect to the widespread and altogether natural desire of the Chinese to control the areas which have been administered by the foreigners for practically a century. It also must be realized that there is no obligation on the part of the British or any other foreign government to pay any particular attention to the Feetham report, which is purely the product of the foreign administration of the so-called International Settlement, and supposedly, in its final recommendations will represent the ideas of the foreign ruling group on the question of a gradual rendition of the Settlement. In this connection, there has been considerable comment on the fact that the Municipal Council did not see fit to bring up the Feetham report at the recent annual meeting of the Shanghai ratepayers. In view of the supposed importance of the Report, it had long been thought that the Council would bring it up for discussion and possible approval at the annual meeting of voters, but this was not done; hence the question arises as to the actual legal status of the Report. Possibly the Municipal Council is awaiting the attitude of the ratepayers and the foreign governments directly concerned in the support of the International Settlement, before

announcing its own attitude on the Report.

As to that section of the Feetham Report which has been made public, it consists of a review of Shanghai's development since the establishment of the foreign settlement in 1843. In 1849 the foreign population was only 176; in 1855 there were only 243 foreigners here. By 1876 the number had grown to 1,581. Today, the foreign poulation of the Settlement and adjoining territory tributary to the Settlement, is 36,471. This figure, of course, does not include the French Concession which adjoins the so-called "international" area. While the Settlement, originally, was intended as a place for the residences and business-houses of foreigners, exclusively, the Chinese were admitted in 1853, the original Chinese being refugees from the Taiping Rebellion. Humanitarian considerations are supposed to have prompted the foreigners in permitting the 20,000 Chinese refugees to enter the foreign area, but there obviously were other motives as well, for the entrance of large numbers of Chinese enhanced real estate values. This situation prevails even in this year of 1931 for the continued influx of Chinese into the foreign areas and investment of their money here has made the Shanghai foreign settlements the only prosperous oases in China—one might even say in the world generally—for Shanghai is probably the only large city in the world that has continued a building "boom" in the face of a devastating world-wide financial and economic depression. Since the foreigners permitted the Chinese to come in and found it profitable to have them in the Settlement, they obviously should have taken steps to give the Chinese some voice in the administrative affairs of the foreign area. But this was not done; in fact recommendations to this effect were definitely rejected. Why the Chinese, who always have outnumbered the foreigners, have continued to reside in the Settlement and have not until quite recently pressed their demands for representation, is explained largely on the grounds that the Chinese, in exchange for the peace and security offered, have been willing to submit to foreign control. Judge Feetham's explanation is that the foreign Settlement provided a "rule of law" which was not enjoyed in the adjoining Chinese-administered areas. In fact he declares that it is not yet provided anywhere in China; that the Chinese Government is only taking steps toward the creation of an era of law, the present Chinese administration being in the nature of a political dictatorship. One may naturally assume from this that Judge Feetham will recommend that the foreign administration be continued until China has provided a "rule of law," or in other words, until China has passed through the so-called "political tutelage" period. There is also an interesting reference to a period in the past history of the Settlement when the Chinese were forced to pay higher taxes than the foreigners, but that situation was finally remedied through the placing of all on an equal basis. The summary also provides interesting information regarding the development of the city charter, or Land Regulations, which have not been changed since 1866 "when the Settlement was less than one-third its present area and the foreign population numbered about 2,000 and the Chinese population about 90,000." Judge Feetham thus finds here on the banks of the Whangpoo, a large world city and a chief seaport of Asia, administered by a form of government that might have been designed for a country village in America or England. The reason the city charter has never been changed in the direction of modernization has been due to three causes, only two of which were stated by Judge Feetham. According to his report, the deadlock has been due to the failure of the foreign Powers to agree among themselves and to the refusal of the Chinese Government to agree to any broadening of the scope of the Settlement The other cause has been due to the refusal of the small group of foreigners here to surrender any of their monopolistic privileges. Actually there was no modification of the foreign administration until 1925 when the May 30 riots and anti-foreign strikes and boycotts of the Chinese population compelled the foreigners to change their attitude.

The continued refusal of the foreigners to admit Chinese representation on the Council, according to the Feetham report, was largely responsible for discrimination against the Chinese from the standpoint of admission to the public parks and discrimination against the Chinese in the matter of appropriations for Chinese education and hospitalization. Judge Feetham's paragraph on this subject was as follows:

> If there had been some regular discussion with Chinese representatives of the expenditure to be provided in each succeeding annual budget, it is probable that the existence of certain discriminations in favour of foreigners, primarily in regard to parks, but also, as time went on, in regard to proportionate shares of expenditure on schools and hospitals, and the difficulty of justifying or defending the position to their own satisfaction, would have been brought home to the foreign members of the Council, and through them to the foreign community, much earlier in the day, and that steps would have been taken to remove such discriminations, either by reducing the expenditure from municipal funds devoted specially to institutions required for meeting foreign needs, or by enabling Chinese to share in the benefits provided, or by making some separate, but corresponding, provision for the special benefit of the Chinese population. Such discussions would have enabled the Councillors to keep more closely in touch with the changes which were taking place in the Chinese community, and to appreciate the extent to which the Chinese were developing tastes and needs similar to those of foreigners, and the foreign community might thus have been saved from drifting into the invidious position of a comparatively small privileged class, claiming special or exclusive rights to certain benefits provided out of a common fund, consisting of the proceeds of taxation, of which the larger share was contributed by those whose desire or needs for similar benefits were ignored. In other words, if such discussions had taken place, the "civic" point of view, based on the idea of civic partnership between foreigners and Chinese, would have gained increased support as against the "historical" point of view, based on foreign privilege, and fuller effect would have been given at an earlier stage to the policy advocated by Mr. Anderson, the Chairman of the Council, in his speech on Chinese education at the Ratepayers' Meeting in April, 1900, when he contended that it was "right and equitable," and also "politic and expedient," "to do for the Chinese what we do for ourselves."

Judge Feetham devoted an unusual amount of space to the subject of "Freedom of Speech and the Press" calling attention to the liberties which exist in the Settlement for foreigners enjoying exterritoriality and to the restrictions which exist in the Chinese-administered areas for Chinese and for foreigners who do not enjoy exterritorial privileges. Judge Feetham's statements in this connection indicate that he had not been inform-

ed of the fact that the Shanghai Municipal Police, prior to 1925 enforced an arbitrary and entirely illegal censorship of both Chinese speech and press in the International Settlement. The Municipal Council on one occasion even introduced a resolution at a Ratepayers Meeting giving the Municipal Police the right to enter any Chinese newspaper office in the Settlement and suppress any editorial or news material which might be "seditious" from the standpoint of the local administration, but owing to objection raised by the American authorities the attempt at censorship was not successful. It is true that there has been freedom of speech and of the press in the Settlement for certain privileged foreigners, but this was not extended to the Chinese except in recent years. Even as late as 1926 the Municipal Police arbitrarily entered the office of a Chinese-owned, but American registered daily newspaper in the Settlement and cut off the light and power supply. It is true that the National Government today will not permit Chinese newspapers to unduly criticise the Government or the Kuomintang, and that the Chinese postal authorities have on occasion denied mail privileges to certain foreign newspapers, but no restrictions which the Chinese Government has enforced have been any more arbitrary than the censorship on Chinese speech and press which the foreign settlement authorities have exercised in the area which they controled. In reference to Judge Feetham's statements pertaining to security of person and property within the Settlement, it is true that there has been greater security within the Settlement than without, but Judge Feetham's remarks on the "rule of law" which has applied in the Settlement, indicate that he could not have gone very deeply into the administration of law that prevailed at the International Mixed Court prior to the passing of that illegal institution in 1926. Here again the "rule of law" applied only for certain privileged individuals possessing exterritorial rights and hence amenable to their own courts, but this same "rule of law" was not available in the Mixed Court for Chinese who had no other recourse. Had Judge Feetham read the report of Justice Johnson of the Philippine Supreme Court, who investigated the May 30, 1925 incidents, or the report of Dr. Manley O. Hudson of the Harvard Law School, who investigated the situation here in 1927, he might have modified his conclusions regarding the "rule of law" in the International Settlement. As stated, there is no disputing the fact that Chinese residents of the Settlement have been secure against external attack and internal violence which have prevailed in the Chinese areas, but this very security has led to serious abuses which obviously have largely been responsible for prolonged Chinese disorder. Chinese political malcontents have been permitted to reside in the Settlements and from this vantage point conduct intrigues against their own government. Wealthy Chinese have deposited their money in the Settlements and thus escaped the payment of legitimate taxation which the Chinese Government required for bare existence. As a result of this "security" in the Settlements, there has grown up a class of foreignized Chinese residents, typified by the term "compradore mind" which long has proved a stumbling-block to the development of a unified Chinese administration.

Significance of the First National People's Convention

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟 昭 威

AS a result of the decision of the 4th Plenary Session of the Kuomintang, a National People's Convention is to be held in the National Capital beginning on May 5, 1931. This is regarded as the most significant event in the four years of Nationalist China. The original proposals for a national convention in China were put forward during the first and eighth years of the Republic, and also was advocated by Generals Wu Pei-fu and Tuan Chi-jui, and even more recently by the so-called Reorganizationist Party which was largely responsible for the civil war situation last year. The National People's Convention scheduled for May 5, while differing somewhat from earlier conceptions, does nevertheless fulfill a longfelt hope of the Chinese people.

Since the Revolution of 1911, China has been in a more or less chaotic condition, the chief reason, as pointed out by our late leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, being that the Chinese were not ready for the adoption of constitutional government, and due to the high percentage of illiteracy, the Chinese were not really qualified for such a form of government. In view of the circumstances, our late leader taught us that there should be a Period of Political Tutelage. During this period China would be ruled by the Kuomintang, and the Kuomintang would exercise the rights for the people. Hence pending the expiration of the Tutelage Period, the holding of the National People's Convention should not be interpreted as "taking over of rights or powers by the people fr m the Kuomintang," nor could it be interpreted as "a direct exercise of rights by the people over the Kuomintang."

Many persons are therefore not clear in their minds as to the real purpose of the Convention. Our answer is that by holding the Convention, the Kuomintang and the people may jointly work out some well-considered scheme for the realization of the Three Principles of the People, the Principles of Reconstruction of China, and the program of Political Tutalege, as laid down by our late leader. (Please refer to my article on "China During the Period of Political Tutelage" which appeared in *The Review* recently). It is because the people have not yet reached an educational standard to exercise rights properly by themselves, that the Kuomintang is vested with rights to exercise for them. But this does not mean the total disregard of the wishes of the people. By holding a Convention, the people may tell the Kuomintang what they expect the Kuomintang to do for them. and the Kuomintang may tell the people what it has done and what it intends to do. Hence they may discuss, in "heart to heart," fashion all the problems which are facing the country.

Though the holding of the first National Convention was decided upon at the 4th Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee, it

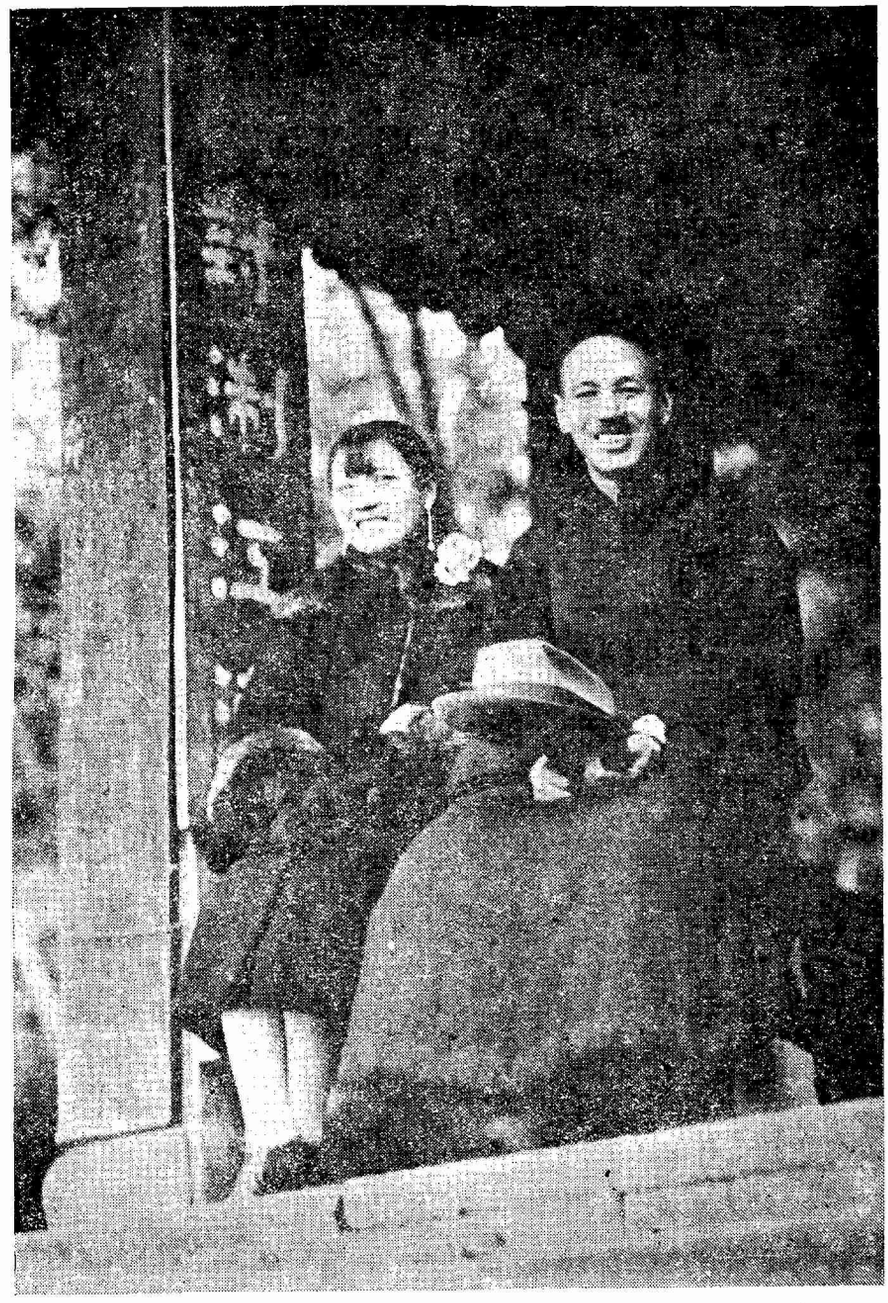
actually was proposed long ago—in 1924. During the 13th Year of the Republic before Tsao Kun—the illegally elected president—was overthrown, Dr. Sun went to the North to discuss affairs with the Northern leaders. In his famous manifesto, he made it clear that the aim of the revolution was first to eliminate militarism in China, and secondly, to effect unification between the military forces and the people (武力與國民結合) in order to end imperialistic influence in China. For this reason, he advocated, in order to unite and re-construct China, a people's convention should be called. Pending the actual convocation of the convention, he further proposed the holding of a preparatory conference to decide upon various outstanding problems concerning the convetnion, such as the date and place of meeting and also the law govering the election, etc.

Unfortunately, before it could be realized, Dr. Sun's death on March 12, 1925 intervened, making impossible the immediate convocation of the convention. In his will, he expressly reminded all that "the early convocation of a National People's Convention and the abolition of the Unequal Treaties should be carried into effect with the least possible delay." In 1930, the 4th Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee decided to hold the Convention on May 5. The manifesto, said that "by holding a Convention, the Kuomintang early solicits all people of the country to concentrate all their energy and attention to tackle all fundamental problems so as to lay the foundation for effecting the 'rule of the people and the enjoyment of the people', and also to consider the time and procedure for the promulgation of a Constitution for China, and the time when the Kuomintang will definitely hand over all powers to the people, in order to hasten the early reconstruction of China." The language of the manifesto is given below:

『舉行國民會議，將一切根本問題，懇切開陳於全國國民，用期齊一全國國民之心志，集中全國國民之力量，以立民有民治民享之基，而明本黨執政時期之責任。其頒布憲法日期，前已規定訓政綱領，亦提請國民會議正式議決之，以確定本本黨歸政於民之時日，而速建國事業之早日完成。蓋此次所召集之國民會議，爲國民一致決心矢志共接同受總理建設民國之遺教遺業，而努力實行之開始。』

The convocation of the Convention on May 5th indicates the direct result of the unification.

While it is premature to forceast that results of the Convention, it may be assumed that the calling of the Convention was timely. It means that the Kuomintang wishes to inculate the Principles of Dr. Sun into the minds of the people, and on the other hand, it means that the people have definitely accepted the principles of Dr. Sun, and further pledge themselves to work with the Kuomintang to expedite the Political Tutelage program. On one hand, it offers an opportunity for the Kuomintang and the people to consider national affairs—political, economic and diplomatic—and on the other, it means that the Kuomintang and the people are now entering upon a contract by which one abides to rule and the other abides to obey, in accordance with the Principles as laid down by Dr. Sun. It is our earnest hope that all delegates to the Convention will honestly consider and discuss all the problems confronting China today. It is also our earnest



This recent picture showing General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek in happy attitude, was taken at Hangchow, capital of Chekiang province, during their recent vacation.

(Continued on page 326)

First Volume of Justice Feetham's Report Is Published

Justice Feetham, C. M. G., Judge of the Supreme Court of the Union of South Africa, who spent a year in Shanghai studying the history and government of Shanghai at the request of the Shanghai Municipal Council, made a voluminous report before his departure. Volume 1, of the Report was made public last week. It contains Parts I, II and III. Two other volumes are to be published later. The following is a summary of Part I, prepared by Justice Feetham himself. The Report is referred to editorially in this issue of "The Review."

PART I

Introductory

THE Introductory part of the report deals with the origin, scope and method of the enquiry which Mr. Justice Feetham was invited, by unanimous vote of the Council, to undertake. The terms of reference are quoted from a letter addressed by Mr. Justice Feetham to the Chairman of the Council, on the 15th January, 1930, shortly after his arrival in Shanghai. As appears from this letter, the task which he was asked to undertake was "to advise the Council with a view to assisting them in formulating some constructive plan or scheme which, while giving full consideration to the aspirations of the Chinese people, will at the same time afford reasonably adequate protection to the great commercial and business interests which have been developed in Shanghai."

It is pointed out that such terms of reference open up a very wide field. The nature of the task is described as follows:

My task, therefore, has been not only to study the actual conditions, economic, social, administrative and political, in the Settlement itself and in the areas of Shanghai contiguous to the Settlement, but also to form some general idea of the conditions prevailing in the environment to which Shanghai belongs—that is, of the background, economic, political and administrative, in the country at large, against which the special problems of Shanghai have to be viewed before they are revealed in their true shape and proportions. Without some appreciation of conditions generally prevailing in China it is not possible either to bring proposals for the future government of Shanghai into due relation with the recognised goal towards which national progress, is being directed, or to plan the method, and regulate the pace, of advance in any contemplated process of change, in such a way, as to give the required protection to the economic interests involved.

But while it has been necessary to keep this general background constantly in mind, my primary task has naturally been to study Shanghai itself and more especially to understand the nature and extent of its commercial and industrial activities, the true foundations of its position as a great business centre, and the leading features of the existing regime in the Settlement and to ascertain, and weigh, the views of the various sections of the community in the Settlement, both foreign and Chinese, who have the first claim to be heard in regard to any plans for its future.

The procedure followed in conducting the enquiry is outlined and reference is made to the various sources from which information has been derived. It is pointed out th t circumstances prevailing in Shanghai were such as to preclude the possibility of anything in the nature of a public enquiry. Shanghai, it is said, compares favorably with most centers in China as regards freedom of discussion, mainly by reason of facilities for the expression of views on current problems afforded in the foreign press. But even in Shanghai anything like free public discussion of political problems is difficult for foreigners, and practically impossible for Chinese. It is stated that the Chambers of Commerce, Bankers' Associations and other bodies representing business interests, and certain Chinese organisations, have supplied valuable statements which bear, directly or indirectly, on political questions,

Extracts from Justice Feetham's Report, Vol 1.

"If the question is asked whether the rule of law prevails in China generally, it is clear that the answer must be:—Not As Yet. One reason for this answer is that there are large areas in which the National Government is not at present in a position to make its authority effective; and another reason is that as the government, in the present state of the country, has to rely very largely on military power, its military commanders often dominate the situation, and not only set up military courts, which claim a wide jurisdiction, but also intimidate or otherwise interfere with the ordinary Civil courts."

". . . as things stand today, the powers vested in the National government are not the limited powers of a constitutional government, but the unlimited powers of an autocratic government, and that the Chinese government authorities generally are not subject, in the exercise of their powers, to the control of independent Courts of law."

". . . there can be no final solution of the general problem in regard to the establishment of independent Courts of Law so long as the dictatorship of the Party continues. The fact that there is not as yet constitutional government is, therefore, one reason why the independence of the Courts cannot at present be effectively established or safeguarded." ....

"It is significant that though many allegations are made with regard to the unlawful seizure or confiscation of land or goods by Government officials, as well as with regard to the levying of illegal taxation, no action, so far as I can learn, is ever brought against any government authority or official for these alleged illegal acts, and no one seems seriously to entertain the idea of bringing such actions," (Footnote points out this has no reference to criminal proceedings in which subordinate officials are occasionally punished.)

"It is difficult to see how declarations in favor of the liberty of the press can be of any value so long as all criticism of the Kuomintang is forbidden. It must, of course be remembered that the present is a period of political tutelage during which the Kuomintang is exercising a dictatorship and the maintenance of such a restriction may be inevitable so long as that dictatorship continues, but the resulting paralysis of the Chinese press is a serious factor to be reckoned with in connection with any scheme for the direct participation of a considerable body of Chinese voters in Municipal meetings or elections in the Settlement."

"It would be absurd to suggest that the influence of the foreign press in Shanghai has always been wisely exercised. But even when full weight has been given to complaints of harm done at periods when foreign papers have been content in the main to reflect if not to intensify, the prejudices of the foreign community, or when individual papers have succumbed to attacks of extreme "diehardism," it must, I think, be recognized that the foreign pres in Shanghai, as an institution, has been a valuable as well as an important factor in the history of the Settlement——"

"It is not surprising if the present constitution (of the council) and byelaws have proved inadequate for the purpose of enabling the Council and the ratepayers to deal with the new conditions created by the great developments of the past sixty years; but it is perhaps remarkable that so much should have been accomplished under a constitution which was originally framed to meet the requirements of a community so different in size and character to that which has come into existence in the course of that period.

"It is remarkable that nearly 40 years elapsed—a period marked by great developments within the Settlement, as well as by events which resulted in great changes in the relations between China and the outer world—before the disadvantages resulting from any provision for systematic consultation between the Council and unofficial representatives of the Chinese Community in the Settlement began to make themselves felt."

Regarding the rejection of proposed Advisory Board of Chinese in 1905, the Report says:

"It is impossible to resist the conclusion that a great opportunity was lost—an opportunity for taking such a step forward in the constitutional development of the Settlement as would, in the process of time, have had a marked effect in establishing the relations between the Council and the foreign community on the one side, and the Chinese residents in the Settlement on the other, on a broader and sounder basis."

"The subject of the exercise of administrative pressure on Courts of Justice is usually a difficult subject on which to obtain direct evidence, but in this case (cited) the fact that secret administrative orders were given, with the object of influencing the Courts' decision, is established, and as the decisions which followed were plainly not justifiable on any legal grounds, it is, I think, impossible to avoid the inference that they were the result of administrative pressure."

for the publication of which permission has been given by the bodies concerned; but that the great majority of individuals who have contributed personal opinions have done so on the express condition that any reference to their views was to be made in such a way as not to reveal their identity. The valuable help and suggestions which have been received from many quarters subject to this limitation, are gratefully acknowledged.

PART II.

The Foreign Settlement and Government: Historical and Descriptive

The general character of the contents of Part II is described as follows:—

The questions which have to be solved today in attempting to formulate some constructive plan for the future of the Foreign Settlement do not clearly emerge into view, and cannot therefore, be understood and appreciated in their true bearings, until some study has been made of the gradual processes of growth by which the institutions now existing in the Settlement have reached their present stage of development. Part II is, therefore, in accordance with its title, both historical and descriptive.

Chapter I contains a brief description of the Shanghai of today, and of the administrative areas of which it consists.

Chapter II describes the origin and development of the Settlement. It is pointed out that in its origin the Settlement was regarded as a British Settlement, but that the British authorities did not insist on their claim to maintain this position, and that the Settlement thus became an area in which the subjects of many foreign nations enjoyed the same rights, and in the government of which they participated on an equal footing.

The importance of the distinction between a Settlement of this character and a "Concession" under the control of a particular Power, and of the adoption of the Settlement instead of the Concession plan at Shanghai (apart from the existence of the French Concession), is referred to in the following terms:—

The Foreign Settlement at Shanghai, which has grown out of the small area originally set apart as a British Settlement, takes the place of the mosaic of separate Concession areas, such as exists in these other Treaty Ports and unites together in a single self-governing community the subjects of many different nations under a municipal constitution of a popular character, which reserves limited rights of supervision, not to the Consul of any individual nation, but to the whole group of Consuls of foreign nations possessing extra-territorial rights whose nationals are represented in the Settlement.

Complicating Factor

This feature of the organisation of the foreign community in Shanghai, coupled with the large number of foreign nations represented in the Settlement, has been a complicating factor in Shanghai history, and has sometimes made progress slower and more difficult than it might have been for a Concession under the jurisdiction of a single Foreign Power, but the extra strength, and the increased measure of independence, which have resulted from union, have enabled the foreign community as a whole not only to carry on municipal undertakings on a bigger scale, and to give wider scope to their activities than has been possible elsewhere under separate administrations, but also to develop a habit of international co-operation which has a special value of its own, and may prove to be of increasing importance in the future.

The early history of the Settlement is summarised, and its growth is traced, from very small beginnings, at the time of its original foundation in 1843, to its present size and importance. The group of foreign residents, at first very few in number had only increased to 175 in 1849: by 1855 it numbered 248. It was not until after 1876 when the foreign population numbered 1,581, that the figures show a steady rate of increase. In the present foreign population of 26,965 for the Settlement itself, and 36,471 for the Settlement including the External Roads Areas, no less than 42 foreign nations are represented.

Reference is made to the importance of the change in the character of the Settlement which resulted from the admission of Chinese refugees in 1853, when the Chinese City was captured by rebels during the early stages of the Taiping Rebellion. Prior to this date, there were only about 500 Chinese residing in the Settlement. The small group of foreign residents were not in a position to exclude the refugees, of whom 20,000 poured into the Settlement, it is apparent that they felt it would have been inhuman to attempt to do so. Once the Chinese population had become established in the Settlement, there were advantages on both sides. The Chinese benefited from the safety and better conditions of the Settlement, and the opportunities of trade and employment, and the foreigners benefited by the profit derived from letting land to refugees, or building houses for their occupation, and from the general stimulus to the development and prosperity of the Settlement resulting from the presence of the Chinese population.

The narrative proceeds to show that the events of 1853 and 1854 were repeated on a much larger scale in 1860 to 1862, when owing to the civil war, resulting from the activities of the Taipings in the neighborhood of Shanghai, refugees again poured into the Settlement. On this occasion the number of refugees was estimated at 500,000, but this estimate may have included those who became for the time being inhabitants of the French Concession. Though there was a general exodus after the Taiping Rebellion was crushed in 1864, the census of 1870 showed a Chinese population of over 75,000. Since that date it has steadily increased to the present figure of just under a million.

The way in which the beginnings of municipal government in the troubles of 1853 and 1854, when active measures had to be taken for the defence of the Settlement, is explained by quotations from the proceedings of the historic meeting in 1854 when the British Consul, Mr. Rutherford Alcock, expounded his proposals for the municipal constitution to be embodied in the new Land Regulations which were to take the place of those originally agreed to between the Taotai and the British Consul in 1845.

It is further shown how the events of 1853 and 1854 led, directly or indirectly, to the development of a special doctrine as to rights which, by virtue of its peculiar position, the Settlement community should be deemed to possess, namely:—

(1) Defence: The right of the Settlement to take active measures for its own protection aginst invasion or attack.

(2) Armed neutrality: The right of the Settlement to maintain an attitude of armed neutrality in Chinese civil wars.

(3) The right to exclude Chinese armed forces from the Settlement: that is, the right of the Settlement to require all Chinese commanders, including commanders of Chinese government forces, to respect its neutrality by keeping their forces outside its limits, whether in time of peace or war.

It is shown that, in exercise of the right of defence, the foreign community of the Settlement has claimed, under the law of self-preservation, to be entitled to protect itself against dangers from attack from without, and for that purpose to organise and maintain a permanent military force (the Shanghai Volunteer Corps), and to summon to its aid, when necessary, the naval or military forces of Foreign Powers. The history of the Settlement shows several occasions on which the Settlements has had to rely upon its right of defence and of armed neutrality for the purpose of protecting itself against dangers arising from the presence of rival forces engaged in civil war in its immediate vicinity.

Chapter III traces the history of the Land Regulations, which contain the municipal constitution of the Settlement, from the date when the new Land Regulations of 185- were first adopted with the concurrence of the Taotai of that date, who authorised their promulgation. These Regulations made only very rudimentary provision for a municipal constitution, and it was not until new Regulations were put forward by the land renters of the Settlement in 1866, and eventually approved by the Ministers of the Foreign Powers at Peking in 1869, that the Settlement was equipped with its present machinery of government.

Reference is made to various attempts to revise the 1869 constitution, which were unsuccessful owing to failure to obtain the approval of the Foreign Ministers at Peking and the Chinese Government. The result is that the Settlement is still governed undeer a constitution which dates, in essentials, from 1866.

Dating From 1866

The position is summarised as follows:—

The Settlement is, therefore governed today under a constitution which dates in effect from 1866, when the Settlement was less than one-third of its present area, and the foreign population numbered about 2,200 and the Chinese population about 90,-000, as compared with today's figures of 26,965 foreigners and 971,397 Chinese. Even the Byelaws have undergone very few changes since 1866. As already mentioned, two amendments were made in 1898, and there have been five or six other amendments since, but the cumbrous nature of the machinery which has to be set in motion for the purpose of making a new byelaw, and the number of Governments concerned, has, as will be pointed out later, made the process of securing amendments to the Byelaws very difficult and uncertain. It is not surprising if the present constitution and Byelaws have proved inadequate for the purpose of enabling the Council and the ratepayers to deal with the new conditions created by the great developments of the last sixty years; but it is, perhaps remarkable that so much should have been successfully accomplished under a constitution which was originally framed to meet the requirements of a community so different in size and character to that which has come into existence in the course of that period.

Chapter IV contains a brief exposition of the constitution embodied in the Land Regulations as approved in 1869, which, with a few amendments, are still in force, and the principles on which it is based, namely, self government and the rule of law. These principles, which are described as "characteristic of free institutions as established in Great Britain and the United States, and in other countries where similar political ideas have found acceptance," are summarised as follows:—

(1) *Self-government*: The Government of the Settlement is based on the will of the qualified voters, as expressed through the medium of public meetings of voters, or through the Council, an executive body consisting of their elected representatives, which is accountable to them for its exercise of powers on their behalf.

(2) *Rule of Law*: The Council is not an arbitrary authority exercising wide undefined powers, but a constitutional authority with limited powers. The powers of government vested in the Council are defined in a written instrument which the Council itself has no power to change, and certain conditions are prescribed with which the Council must comply in the exercise of those powers.

The Council is subject in all respects to the control of Courts of law which are independent of its own authority; it must resort to the appropriate Courts for the purpose of enforcing its own claims against any individual resident or property owner, and must meet, in a Court specially provided for the purpose, any claim which may be brought against it by any individual who complains of injury suffered by any action done under its authority.

The following paragraphs comment on the problems which arose as the result of the application to the Settlement of a constitution based on these principles:—

15.—There was nothing in the least remarkable about the adoption of these two principles as the basis of a scheme of municipal government designed to meet the requirements of a small foreign community, consisting mainly of British and American merchants, such as that which had established itself in the Settlement at Shanghai. Forced by circumstances to adopt some scheme of municipal government to enable to take united action for common purposes, they first accepted in 1854, and then elaborated for themselves in 1866, a plan which roughly conformed to the pattern with which they were familiar in their own countries. What was remarkable was the attempt to work this familiar type of constitution under conditions which were not merely unfamiliar but unparalleled. The small community of western business men, working under the forms of this constitution, found itsf called upon, not merely to provide for its own limited municipal requirements, but also to accept a large share of responsibility for governing and protecting the immigrant Chinese population, which gathered in increasing numbers within the borders of the Settlement, and, while adding to its prosperity, complicated its problem, and involved an alarming expansion in the scale of its administrraiton.

16.—In process of time the Coucnil, elected from the small group of foreign merchants, found itself carrying on the work of policing and administering the most populous and prosperous section of a great Eastern town, in which the foreign ratepayers who were entitled to the municipal franchise formed only a tiny minority of the total population. How were the principles embodied in the constitution which the foreigners had devised for themselves to be applied to the Chinese? What were the measures necessary for the purpose of enabling their Council to make its authority effective over the Chinese population in the Settlement, and how was it to stand in relation to the Chinese local authorities outside? What were to be the terms of the partnership in the municipal system between foreigners and Chinese which circumstances had rendered in some form nievitable? On what basis were the obligations of the different sections of the community to contribute to the municipal revenue, and their corresponding claims to share in the benefits of municipal services, to be adjusted?

17.—Such were the problems involved in the strange situation which had been created. But their true character could not be appreciated in advance: it could only be revealed by degrees in the light of experience. The working put of these problems has been a slow and difficult process, hampered by many complicating factors.

18.—It is obvious that, though progress has been achieved, no finality has been reached. The process is far from complete. It is necessary to trace some of its more important stages for the purpose of understanding the situation as it exists today, and appreciating the prospects for the future.

Chapters V and VI deal historically with the application of the two main principles embodied in the constitution, namely self-govern-

ment and the rule of law, to the Chinese residents in the Settlement.

Rule of Law

Chapter V, which deals with the rule of law, shows that the difficulties which arose at various stages between the Council and the Chinese authorities were fundamentally due to the fact that they represented two opposing principles of government; on the one side, arbitrary authority; on the other, the rule of law.

> The contrast between the authority of the Settlement and Chinese official authority as represented by its local officer, the Taotai, was, therefore, the contrast between an authority exercising limited powers in accordance with a defined constitution, and subject to the control of independent Courts of law, and an authority exercising powers of an arbitrary character, not subject to any defined legal limit, which controlled its own courts and was not controlled by them.
>
> It is impossible for arbitrary and unlimited powers and legal and limited powers to exist side by side, and to be exercised simultaneously by two independent authorities in the same area and in respect to the same persons. The first will inevitably swallow up or destroy the second. The Council of the Settlement, if they were to exercise any effective control over the Chinese residents, and to collect revenue from them, were compelled to insist, on restricting the power of the Chinese authorities in respect of the Settlement portion of the Chinese population, and they seem to have recognized at a very early date that this was a question of life or death—that not only the welfare of Chinese residents, and therefore, also, to a large extent the prosperity of the Settlement, were involved, but that the very existence of their whole system of government was at stake.

Council Authority Effective

The Chapter proceeds to describe how the Council gradually succeeded in making its own authority effective and establishing the rule of law in the Settlement, by obtaining recognition of its claim that the activities within the Settlement of outside authorities should be subject to definite restrictions. The main points in regard to which this claim was established are summarized under four heads:

(1) Courts: The Mixed Court in which a Chinese magistrate appointed by the Taotai, sat with foreign Assessors, appointed by the Treaty Consuls, was first established in the Settlement in 1864, and was eventually recognized as entitled to exercise, within certain limits, both criminal and civil jurisdiction over Chinese residents, and also over those foreigners who did not possess extraterritorial rights. Prior to the establishment of this Court, Chinese offenders had to be sent for trial to Chinese Courts outside the Settlement. The establishment of this Court in the Settlement restricted the exercise of judicial powers, inside the Settlement, of the Chinese Courts in the City, and brought the arrangements for the punishment of offenders and the administration of justice more into harmony with the requirements of the Settlement.

(2) Police: It is shown that the Council found itself obliged to claim exclusive Police powers in the Settlement, in order to prevent yamen runners from the Chinese City from arresting Chinese residents: and the steps are traced by which the Council eventually obtained recognition of its further claim that before any Chinese resident arrested by the Municipal Police was handed over to extra-Settlement authorities for removal outside the Settlement, there should be a preliminary inquiry in the Mixed Court for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there was a good prima facie case against the person concerned.

(3) Taxation: The difficulties that arose in the early days of the Settlement owing to the collection of numerous taxes by Chinese authorities within the limits of the Settlement are described, and the steps are traced by which the Council gradually succeeded in establishing its claim that no likin offices should be established in the Settlement, and that no likin runners should be allowed to pursue their activities in the Settlement; and finally secured recognition of the principle that, with the exception of Customs dues and land tax, no Chinese taxes should be collected within the Settlement, and that any collectors of unauthorized taxes found operating within the Settlement were to be liable to be prosecuted and punished.

(4) Legislation: The practice on the part of the Taotai and the Mixed Court Magistrate of issuing proclamations in the Settlement; which were intended to have the effect of laws, is described, and the objection raised by the Council to these proclamations is explained: in some cases the provisions of these proclamations involved interference with rights of property and rights of trading in the Settlement. The ultimate result of the discussion which took place was that proclamations of the Taotai, or of the Mixed Court Magistrate, were not to be posted in the Settlement without the concurrence of the Consular Body and of the Council.

How Council Viewed Various Problems

Quotations are given from contemporary documents for the purpose of showing how the Council viewed these various questions, and of revealing the true character of the fundamental issue involved, and the following comment is made:—

> 45.—In particular instances the Council's view of the facts, or its contention as to the interpretation of treaties, may have been right or wrong, but there is no mistaking the reality and importance of the difficulties with which it was confronted. The Council was in fact striving to build up a serviceable structure of government partly on a basis of usages which went beyond the letter of treaties; but the strength of its case lay in the fact that the conditions under which the treaties (including under that term the Land Regulations) had to be applied, were such that unless their provisions were in some way supplemented by usage, they would have been unworkable, and the authority which they purported to confer in regard to the government of the Settlement would have proved valueless.

Chinese Powers Restricted

> 46.—By the Chinese authorities the pressure applied for the purpose of establishing the Council's claims may often have been put put down to foreign aggression, or what it now called "Foreign Imperialism." By some of the foreign Consular Officers the insistence shown by the leaders of the foreign community in asserting these claims seems sometimes to have been attributed to a merely selfish desire to defend private interests, particularly the interests of foreign landowners in the Settlement. By the Council itself, which was carrying the actual responsibilities of government, the questions raised were undoubtedly seen not only as immediately affecting the welfare of Chinese ratepayers, and residents, but also as involving foreign interests, and as bound up with the prosperity and progress of the Settlement as a whole. But the Council's statements show that its members felt that it would be impossible for them to carry on any effective form of government in the Settlement under the Land Regulations, unless they succeeded in their main contentions as to the necessity of restricting the powers exercisable by Chinese authorities over the Chinese residents, and imply some appreciation of the deeper issue which underlay the whole situation. In essence, the difficulties which they were seeking to solve were due to a conflict not merely between two government authorities, but between two opposing principles of government—a conflict in which the principle of limited authority exercisable under the control of courts of law, as represented by the Settlement regime, was bound to go under, unless within the the Settlement definite restrictions were imposed on the unlimited and arbitrary authority normally enjoyed by Chinese officials. And, perhaps, if this fact can be recognized, the resentment provoked on the Chinese side by these earlier conflicts, which still survives in some quarters and influences political action, may be appeased, for, in fact, the present regime in China has definitely set before itself the goal of incorporating in the national constitution the principle of government for which the foreigners, wittingly or unwittingly, were all the time contending,—namely, the establishment of the rule of law, as the only effective means of maintaining individual liberty and protecting private rights.

Chinese Seats on S. M. Council

Chapter VI traces the history of the question of Chinese representation on the Council of the Settlement. It shows that when the draft Land Regulations of 1866 were under consideration a proposal for Chinese representation was discussed. The Consular Body at that time drafted a proposal for the election, by representatives and heads of Chinese organizations, of three Chinese delegates, who were to act as an Advisory Committee for the purpose of consultation with the Council on matters affecting the Chinese population. The Chairman of the Council, in commenting on this proposal, remarked as follows in a letter which was published in December, 1866:—

> The admission of Chinese representatives to the Council Board is an innovation which may be open to some difference of opinion, but it is hardly likely to have other than beneficial results; no small object will be gained if it only promotes greater cordiality between the races, and while giving foreigners the benefit of Chinese opinion on matters of government affecting their own people, they in their turn may be brought to appreciate the free system of representation which prevails in our own countries, and the impartial administration of justice which we so much prize.

For some reason, which the available records do not explain, the proposal above referred to for a Chinese Advisory Committee was not included in the Land Regulations as finally approved by the Ministers of the Foreign Powers at Peking in September, 1869. Nearly forty years elapsed before the question of Chinese representation was again formally raised. In December, 1905, after the Mixed Court Riots, leading members of Chinese Guilds co-operated with the Council in regard to measures required for the purpose of restoring normal conditions, and as a result of this co-operation, a proposal was formulated for the purpose of providing recognized machinery for future consultation between the Council and the leaders of the Chinese business community. This proposal was contained in a letter addressed by Mr. Yu Ya-ching to the Chairman of the Council in February, 1906, informing him that a meeting had taken place at which all the members of the committees of the various Guilds in Shanghai were present, and that they had unanimously agreed to elect seven persons to form a committee of Chinese merchants to represent the interests of their respective Guilds. It was explained in a further letter that this committee was to be known as "the Representative Committee"; that officials would have no place on the committee and no share in its election; that the province of the committee would be to make suggestions in order to promote the welfare of the Settlement; and that it was hoped that the Council would afford the committee an opportunity of consultation before making any alteration in existing regulations or by-laws affecting Chinese interests. The objects with which the committee was established were further stated to be to keep the Council advised as to the opinions and feelings of the Chinese community in regard to questions affecting their special interests; to be a recognized channel through which the complaints of Chinese residents might be submitted to the Council; and to promote the general welfare of the Settlement by increasing confidence and good-will between Chinese and foreigners.

Proposal Criticized

The Council welcomed this proposal, but it provoked some criticism in the foreign press. Apart from other objections, the scheme was criticized on the ground that there was a risk of the proposed committee seeking to become in some ways a rival authority to the Council. It was pointed out that it was to have a semi-official position, and that it was to be created as the result of a formal process of election. Fears were expressed that it might be used by officials, who in the recent troubles had shown a hostile attitude to the Council of the Settlement, for the purpose of undermining the Council's authority. Some of the critics urged the election of two Chinese members to serve on the Council itself as being preferable as a means of keeping the Council in touch with Chinese opinion.

At the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, in March, 1906, a resolution was carried denying the right of the Council to recognize the proposed committee, on the ground that the Council had not the power to do so under the Land Regulations. The following comment is made upon the rejection of this proposed scheme for the setting up of a Chinese Representative Committee:—

> The story of this abortive attempt to establish machinery for consultation between the Council and the Chinese community in the Settlement, as told in the documents above quoted, makes melancholy reading. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that, owing to the adverse attitude of the foreign ratepayers, a great opportunity was lost—an opportunity for taking such a step forward in the constitutional development of the Settlement as would, in process of time, have had a marked effect in establishing the relations between the Council and the foreign community, on the one side, and the Chinese residents in the Settlement on the other, on a broader and sounder basis. There may have been good reason for caution in regard to the acceptance of the proposal made, in the exact form which it had assumed: but that, after the Council had gone so far to meet what was clearly in its origin a friendly move on the part of the Chinese community, the Ratepayers' Meeting should have intervened with a blank negative was a grave misfortune. It was a rebuff to the Chinese, who had taken the initiative in putting forward the proposal, which seems to have had its effect in preventing any further move of the same kind for many years to come, and in alienating Chinese support which might have been of the utmost value to the Council in critical questions with which it was called upon to deal during the next twenty years.

A New Phase

Reference is then made to the proposal for the establishment of a Chinese Advisory Board, which formed part of the terms of a draft agreement with regard to the extension of the boundaries of the Settlement which received the approval of the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in March, 1915; to the fact that this proposal fell through at the time owing to the non-ratification of the agreement; and to its subsequent revival in 1920, when the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers approved the establishment of a Chinese Advisory Committee, which was eventually constituted in May, 1921.

It is shown that the question of Chinese representation entered on a new phase after the incident of May 30, 1925, one of the results of which was the resignation of the Advisory Committee. The adoption of a resolution in favour of Chinese representation, which was proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers of April 14, 1926, is recorded together with the subsequent negotiations which eventually resulted in adoption of the plan, which took effect in April, 1928, for the inclusion of three Chinese member on the Council, and six Chinese members on the Council's committees. Reference is further made to the increase in the number of Chinese members of the Council from three to five in May, 1930.

Position of Chinese in Settlement

Chapter VII discusses, from the historical point of view, the position of the Chinese under Settlement administration, in reference both to their contributions to municipal taxation and their participation in the benefits of municipal services. The question is asked: How did the fact that the Chinese were not represented in the Council, and that there was no provision for systematic consultation between the Council and some body recognized as representing Chinese residents, affect the Council's policy and its methods of administration? Did the Council succeed in dealing fairly with Chinese interests in spite of the lack of regular contact with representatives of unofficial Chinese opinion?

The following reference is made to the increase in numbers of the Chinese population in the Settlement:—

> The steady increase in the number of the Chinese population within the limits of the Settlement from the year 1876 onwards shows that many Chinese found conditions within the Settlement preferable to conditions outside; their preference was no doubt in large measure due to the economic attractions of the Settlement as a centre of trade and employment, but there was a close relation between economic and administrative conditions, and the continued flow of immigration into the Settlement was in itself evidence of Chinese appreciation of the benefits of the Settlement regime. There is no doubt that these benefits were, in fact, of a very substantial character. A previous chapter has dealt with the measures which the Council took to protect the interests of Chinese residents in the Settlement against arbitrary action on the part of Chinese authorities outside. Such protection was a very important factor in the steady expansion of Chinese business enterprise in the Settlement. The bulk of the Chinese population in the Settlement also enjoyed greatly improved living conditions as the result of efficient municipal administration. They had to pay municipal taxes with regularity, but the amount was fixed on a definite basis, and tangible benefits were received in return. Chinese taxation in areas outside was indefinite and arbitrary, by reason of the looseness and irregularity of the methods followed both in imposition and collection, and was therefore apt to be oppressive in its character, especially in the case enterprising individuals who, owing to success in business, were credited with good ability to pay: and there was no assurance of any benefit to be received in return for contributions exacted. The idea that sums paid in local taxation were not tribute levied for the benefit of the collecting authority or its officials, or of some tax-farming organization, but the means for providing public services from which the taxpayer would himself derive direct benefit, was an idea which received little recognition in the conduct of Chinese administration until very recent years. The Settlement's better roads and efficient police afforded visible proof of the use which the Council made of the taxes which it collected.

An Equitable Basis

It is pointed out that the subject of the chapter involves consideration, not so much of the question whether the Chinese population of the Settlement were in some respects better off under the Settlement regime than they would have been, under the Chinese official regime outside, but rather of the question whether the administration of the Settlement was, on the whole, on an equitable basis as between foreigners and Chinese.

In connection with the question of Chinese contributions to municipal taxation, attention is drawn to the fact that the land tax has never been levied on land which, though situate within the limits of the Settlement, is still held on the original Chinese titles, and that it has also been the practice not to levy the municipal rate on the original country houses of Chinese owners, situate on unregistered land, if such houses were already in existence at the date when the land on which they stand was first included within the limits of the Settlement. It is shown that the area of land in the Settlement which is still unregistered, and therefore free from land tax, (excluding land given up for roads or foreshore land) as computed in October, 1930, amounts to 6,780 mow, i.e., one-fifth of the entire area of the Settlement: and that some thousands of Chinese houses on this land are also exempted from payment of municipal rates.

Reference is then made to the fact that up to the year 1897 the rate on Chinese houses was levied at a higher percentage than the rate on foreign houses, the difference being, for the greater part of the period, two per cent. The reason for this discrimination is discussed, and it is pointed out that in the early days of the Settlement the Chinese did not contribute to the land tax, as they owned no registered land, and that the rentals of their houses, being comparatively low, involved lower rates. It is suggested that the idea may have been to levy taxation on a basis which would ensure that the large Chinese population would contribute as much, or nearly as much, in the form of Chinese rate as the smaller foreign population contributed in the forms of land tax and foreign rate.

Levying Rate on Chinese Houses

The circumstances connected with the abandonment of this practice of levying the rate on Chinese houses at a higher percentage than the rate on foreign houses, are dealt with as follows:—

> As time went on the position with regard to land tax and Municipal rates changed, both owing to the practice which developed of Chinese holding land in the names of foreigners on titles registered in foreign Consulates, and owing to the wealthier Chinese occuping foreign style houses. The result of these changes was that part of the land tax, and part of what was called the foreign Municipal rate, came to be paid by Chinese. Further, the increasing number of Chinese inhabitants of the Settlement had, during the period 1898|97, had the effect of causing the annual proceeds of the Chinese rate to become, as already pointed out, substantially larger than the annual proceeds of the land tax and foreign rate taken together. The original grounds, as suggested above, for making the rate on Chinese houses 2 per cent. higher than the rate on foreign houses thus disappeared.
>
> In 1898 the Council's taxation proposals, as submitted to the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, were based on the view that circumstances no longer justified the levying of a rate on Chinese housese at a higher figure than that levied on foreign houses. It had become necessary to impose some extra taxation for the purpose of raising additional funds, and the Council proposed that the land tax should be increased by one-tenth of one per cent., and that there should be a corresponding increase of two per cent. in the rate on foreign house, so as to bring it up to the same level as that at which the rate on Chinese houses already stood. Certain increases were also made in licence fees.

The speech made by the Chairman of the Council at the time when the Council's taxation proposals were submitted to the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in March, 1898, is quoted. This speech included the following paragraphs:—

> The abolition of the differential Municipal rate was not decided on without long and careful deliberation. We examined the reasons for its first imposition, and we came to the conclusion that none of the original reasons for a differential rate now exist.
>
> As the representatives of the ruling class in these settlements, and with a full sense of our duties and responsibilities to all classes, we recommend to the ratepayers the abolition of all differential taxation as at once politic, equitable, and expedient.

Highly Appreciated

A quotation is also given from the speech of the Chairman of the Annual Meeting held two years later, when this question was again alluded to in the following terms:—

> . . . The Ratepayers admitted, two years ago, that the time was past for differential taxation, and they showed this in a practical way by increasing the foreign house tax by 25 per cent., so as to make it the same as the native house tax, without making any addition to the latter. I believe that that action has been highly appreciated by the native community, and that it has increased their confidence in and respect for our local government. It should not be forgotten, I think, gentlemen, that, while the native community furnishes a large part of our revenue, the Chinese have no voice or part in its administration. It should therefore be our aim to make that administration as free from every charge of injustice or partiality as possible.

It is pointed out that since 1898 there has been no discrimination between foreigners and Chinese in respect to the levying of taxation, except for the continued exemption from taxation of land in the Settlement held by Chinese under original Chinese titles, and of buildings erected on such land prior to its inclusion within the Settlement.

Chinese Benefit By Municipal Services

The question of the position with regard to participation by Chinese residents in the benefits of municipal services is referred to in the following terms:—

> 2.—The question of the basis on which the claims of different sections of the community to share in the benefit of municipal services was to be adjusted did not present any serious difficulty in earlier years, so long as the expenditure of municipal funds was restricted to making provision for such essential matters as police, roads and sanitation. Within the field covered by municipal activities falling under these heads the interests of the different sections of the population of the Settlement were, in the main, identical. Certain distinctions were made in favour of foreigners in respect of comparatively minor matters, such as the reservation for their use of the promenade and lawns on the Bund, and the small Public Garden then existing, but the expenditure incurred in respect of these matters was small, and the distinction involved seems to have been accepted as justified by custom, and also by considerations of the practical difficulty of throwing open for general public use the very limited areas available.
>
> 24.—But when the Council extended its functions so as to provide for other important but less essential matters, such as parks, schools and hospitals, the situation became more complicated, and the question of the claim of the Chinese to share in the benefits of services, provided in the first instance to meet the special needs of foreigners, was bound to present itself sooner or later in an acute form, as it eventually did in regard to the right of admission to public parks.
>
> 25.—From records of discussions which have taken place at different periods, both on the subject of Chinese representation, and on the subject of participation by the Chinese community in the benefits of municipal administration, it is apparent that there were two different points of view from which these subjects were regarded by members of the foreign community, which may perhaps be distinguished as the "historical" point of view, and the "civic" point of view.

Primarily Foreign Character

> 26.—On the one hand there were those who held fast to the priciple embodied in the name "Foreign Settlement," and the Settlement as an area "set apart" for the residence of foreign merchants with their "families and establishments," and its gradual development into a great city and trading centre under foreign direction, and mainly as the result of foreign initiative. According to this view, the Settlement, in spite of the presence within its borders of a large and steadily increasing Chinese population, still retained its character as a Foreign Settlement, i.e., as a place intended primarily for the benefit of foreigners. The Chinese were there "on sufferance," "as guests," and not as rightful inhabitants. They had chosen to migrate from the Chinese territory outside into the Foreign Settlement because they found conditions in the Settlement preferable; but they must be content to accept things as they found them. In any case, it was contended, the Chinese were in many repects much better off in the Settlement than outside, and if foreigners reserved a few special privileges for themselves, the Chinese had no legitimate cause for complaint, even though these privileges were provided out of municipal funds to which Chinese and foreigners alike contributed on a common basis. It was necessary that conditions in the Settlement should be such that foreigners could live and bring up their families in health and comfort. Foreign and Chinese standards were different; there were things that foreigners could not do without, but of which Chinese did not yet feel the need. There was no obligation on foreigners of contribute towards the provision of special benefits for the Chinese population, such as parks, schools and hospitals, which were not provided for Chinese by their own authorities in their own areas.

Partners in Settlement

> 27.—On the other hand, those who maintained what I have called the "civic" point of view laid stress on the actual facts of the situation which had developed, as the result of the admission of Chinese as residents in the Settlement. The presence of a large Chinese population had contributed enormously to the wealth and prosperity of the Settlement, which had been built up on the basis of their co-operation. They had accepted the obligations of citizenship in regard to payment of municipal taxation and compliance with municipal regulations. They had become, in fact, partners of the foreigners in the Settlement, and were entitled to rights as such. As they paid taxes on the same footing as foreigners, they had a corresponding claim to share in the benefits of municipal administration. Sooner or later, when conditions admitted of such a development, they would be entitled to take a direct part in the

government of the Settlement through their own representatives on the Council. In the meanwhile, the Council, which represented only the foreign ratepayers, must so far as possible enable all sections of the inhabitants to benefit on equal terms from the expenditure of municipal revenues. In spite of the origin of the Settlement as a Foreign Settlement, and of the extent to which its development was due to foreign initiative, it was not fair for the foreign community to claim any exclusive privileges in respect of public services provided at the common cost.

Chinese Part in Local Prosperity

28.—In attempting to state these two different points of view, there is a risk of seeming to imply a greater divergence of opinion than actually showed itself in the policy adopted on practical issues. All realized that the interests of the Settlement as a whole were in a large measure bound up with the prosperity of the Chinese population in the Settlement. There was no difference of opinion between responsible members of the foreign community on the general question of the duty of the Council to do its best for the Chinese population, in what were regarded as the first essentials of municipal administration,—police, roads and sanitation—and all took a pride in the solid merits of the Settlement administration in respect of these essential matters, to which municipal funds were in the main devoted. It was as to the extent of the additional field which the Council's activities should cover, so far as the Chinese were concerned, and as to the equitable treatment of questions in connection with which the special and more exacting requirements of foreigners had to be taken into account, that practical difficulties arose. In regard to the facing of these difficulties, and the shaping of some satisfactory plan for overcoming them, the Council were handicapped by lack of any adequate opportunity for regular consultation with representatives of the Chinese residents

No Easy Question

29.—Under the peculiar conditions prevailing in the Settlement, the working out of an equitable and practicable policy in regard to parks, schools and hospitals was, and is, by no means an easy question. The ancient maxim "Equality is Equity" does not provide a ready solution of the many problems involved, where separate provision has to be made to meet the needs of different sections of the community, as is undoubtedly the case in regard to schools and medical services, and to some extent probably in regard to facilities for recreation. After some decision has been reached on the important preliminary question of the extent to which the community as a whole is to assume responsibility for providing educational or medical services, or recreation facilities, the process of assessing and comparing the claims of different sections, and of framing plans to meet them in such a way as to secure an equitable division of the funds which are available, or can be raised, for the purpose in view, may be extremely difficult and complicated. The difficulties of the problems to be faced in the Settlement are accentuated by fundamental distinctions in the habits and standards of different sections, and by the fact that the poorer classes of Chinese constitute an overwhelming majority of the total population.

Civic Partnership

30.—But, if there had been some regular discussion with Chinese representatives of the expenditure to be provided in each succeeding annual budget, it is probable that the existence of certain discriminations in favour of foreigners primarily in regard to parks, but also, as time went on, in regard to proportionate shares of expenditure on schools and hospitals, and the difficulty of justifying or defending the position to their own satisfaction, would have been brought home to the foreign members of the Council, and through them to the foreign community, much earlier in the day, and that steps would have been taken to remove such discriminations, either by reducing the expenditure from municipal funds devoted specially to institutions required for meeting foreign needs, or by enabling Chinese to share in the benefits provided, or by making some separate, but corresponding, provision for the special benefit of the Chinese population. Such discussions would have enabled the Councillors to keep more closely in touch with the changes which were taking place in the Chinese community, and to appreciate the extent to which the Chinese were developing tastes and needs similar to those of foreigners, and the foreign community might thus have been saved from drifting into the invidious position of a comparatively small privileged class, claiming special or exclusive rights to certain benefits provided out of a common fund, consisting of the proceeds of taxation, of which the larger share was contributed by those whose desires or needs for similar benefits were ignored. In other words, if such discussions had taken place, the "civic" point of view, based on the idea of civic partnership between foreigners and Chinese, would have gained increased support as against the "historical" point of view, based on foreign privilege, and fuller effect would have been given at an earlier stage to the policy advocated by Mr. Anderson, the Chairman of the Council, in his speech on Chinese education at the Ratepayers' Meeting in April 1900, when he contended that it was "right and equitable," and also "politic and expedient," "to do for the Chinese what we do for ourselves."

Parks Question Is Reviewed

Reference is then made to the fact that the question of the claim of the Chinese inhabitants of the Settlement to participate in the benefits of municipal services and institutions provided, in the first instance, to meet the special needs of foreigners, became acute in regard to the question of the admission of Chinese to parks. The history of this question is traced up to the time when it was finally settled by the decision of the foreign ratepayers at their Annual Meeting in April, 1928, to throw open the parks to Chinese on the same terms as to foreigners. The following quotation is given from the Chairman's speech in support of this proposal:—

> The question of the parks is one of peculiar difficulty owing to the small area of the parks as against the great number of Chinese residents. The Council realizes that the admission of Chinese will to some extent curtail the amenities of the parks, but for the sake of the peace and prosperity of the Settlement the Council has no hesitation in appealing to you to make the sacrifice which the solution of this long-standing difficulty involves.
>
> The concluding comment on this subject is as follows:—
>
> The actual plan adopted, with regard to the parks and gardens which it was decided to throw open, was to require the payment of a small admission fee from all adults entering the parks or gardens, in order to keep within limits the number of persons using the parks and prevent their being overrun by persons of an undersirable class. The parks have provel, very popular with the Chinese since they were opened in this way, as is shown by figures given in a table appended to this chapter.
>
> I have thought it desirable to give a brief account of this parks question because of its bearing on the general principle which has been discussed in this section, that is, the principle to be adopted in regard to participation by Chinese in the benefits of municipal services. The principle that all sections of the community should be entitled to participate, on an equitable basis, in the benefits of services or institutions provided out of public funds, was the principle at stake in the discussions which took place on this parks question. The long controversy on the subject was settled by application of this principle, and effect was thus given to the policy advocated by Mr. Anderson in his speech on the subject of Chinese education in 1900. The civic point of view had at length prevailed on the parks question, as it had also prevailed on the more fundamental question of Chinese representation on the Council.

Satisfactory Solution

By the actual decision made in 1928 a satisfactory solution was arrived at so far as the immediate difficulties with regard to the use of existing parks were concerned, and what was described by the Chairman of the Council as "a long standing grievancee" was removed; but the wider question of making adequate provision for parks and recreation grounds, to meet the steadily increasing requirements of the large Chinese population of the Settlement, is an important problem which still has to be faced. With regard to that question, as well as with regard to the question of the provision to be made for the Chinese population in respect of education, and in respect of hospitals and medical services, the future path will be by no means easy, owing to the magnitude of the measures required in order to meet growing needs.

Organization of the Administration

Chapter VIII discusses the scope and outlines the organization of Settlement administration. While this Chapter gives some description of administrative machinery, the details of political machinery, e.g., as to ratepayers' meetings, composition of the Council and its Committees, and methods of election of Councilors, are reserved for examination in Part V. which will deal with political questions.

Chapter IX deals with the general position as to courts of law in the Settlement, and examines the main features of the existing Agreement, which came into force on the 1st April, 1930 with regard to the establishment of Chinese courts in the Settlement. Attention is drawn to the provisions in this Agreement which differentiate the proceedings of the Courts in the Settlement from those Chinese courts functioning outside. Except in certain cases, the initiation of criminal proceedings in the public interest is in the hands of the Municipal Police, as represented by the Municipal Advocate or his assistants. Where Procurators retain the right of initiating proceedings, their preliminary investigations have to be conducted in public, and counsel for the accused is entitled to be present. Prisoners cannot be detained for more than twenty-four hours without being brought before the Courts, and no person found in the Settlement may be handed over to authorities outside without a preliminary investigation in Court, except in the case of requests emanating from modern law Courts.

Reference is made to two of the difficulties which have arisen in connection with provisions of this Agreement: one as to the application within the Settlement of Chinese laws which are normally enforced by administrative bureaux; and the other as to the working of the provision already quoted with regard to the handing over of prisoners to extra-Settlement authorities. The question with regard to the application of laws enforced by bureaux has been raised by applications made on behalf of bureaux of the Chinese Municipality for orders against persons residing or carrying on business in the Settlement, and these applications have involved the question as to the extent of the Council's administrative authority in the Settlement. Questions which have arisen in regard to applications made for the handing over of prisoners to extra-Settlement authorities are discussed, and stress is laid on the importance of maintaining, for the purpose of affording necessary protection to Chinese residents in the Settlement, the Council's contention that the provision in question, that no person may be handed over to extra-Settlement authorities, other than a modern law Court, without a preliminary investigation, is to be interpreted as meaning that, before a person is so handed over, the Court has to be satisfied on evidence given that there is a prima facie case against him with regard to the commission of some offence beyond the limits of the Settlement. It is pointed out that "if persons arrested by the Municipal Police in the Settlement can be freely handed over by Courts in the Settlement to civil or military authorities functioning outside the Settlement, the safeguards afforded to the inhabitants of the Settlement under the provisions of the Agreement, relating to the procedure to be followed in the trial of cases in the Settlement Courts, are rendered worthless, and the Municipal Police, in making arrests in compliance with warrants issued at the request of outside authorities may become unwilling instruments, by means of which such authorities obtain control of innocent inhabitants of the Settlement for the purpose of illegal and oppressive action of the gravest kind." Reference is made to a particular case in which the application of the provision as to the handing over of prisoners to extra-Settlement authorities was interpreted, and in which, as the result of two appeals, the Municipal Advocate finally obtained a decision that, before a person could properly be handed over to the Public Safety Bureau of the Chinese Municipality evidence in support of the charge against him must be investigated and a prima facie case must be established. Reference is made to the issue of "secret orders" to the Court in connection with this case by Government and military authorities.

Enforcement of Law in Settlement

The general position with regard to the enforcement of law in the Settlement is summarized as follows:—

> 55.—It will be apparent, from what has been said, that the position in the Settlement with regard to law and its enforcement is extremely complicated. Apart from the Land Regulations and By-laws of the Settlement, which are the only laws generally applicable, there are fifteen different national systems of law in operation, administered by the courts of fifteen different countries, and in addition to these fifteen national courts, there is also the Court of Foreign Consuls, which is an international Court exercising jurisdiction in cases in which the Council of the Settlement is the defendant.
>
> 56.—In regard to the Chinese courts, which exercise jurisdiction over the large Chinese population resident in the Settlement, and those foreign residents who do not posses extraterritorial rights, and which are, therefore, by far the most important (so far as importance can be measured by the volume of work done, and the number of persons subject to their jurisdiction), there are difficulties due not to uncertainty as to what the laws are which are actually enforceable by the courts, but also to the pressure which may be exerted upon the courts by outside authorities.
>
> 57.—In this complicated situation, with a multiplicity of courts exercising jurisdiction under different legal systems, a unifying influence is exerted by the Police administration of the Settlement, and by the work done by the Municipal Advocate and his assistants, on behalf of the Council, in discharging the general responsibility entrusted to the Council of setting the law in motion against offenders.

Considerable publicity is given to the proceedings of the different courts in the Settlement in the columns of the foreign press, and the Chinese papers devote a great deal of space to reports of proceedings in the Chinese courts, though they are apt to avoid giving prominence to cases in which the actions of Chinese authorities are challenged or criticized. The courts themselves are, therefore, always, in a sense, on trial before the bar of public opinion.

General System of Government

58.—So far as the general system of government in the Settlement is concerned, the position is that the Council, as the executive authority, whose powers are limited by a constitution based on treaties, has to rely on Courts of law, independent of itself, for the purpose of enforcing the Regulations and By-laws and maintaining order: the authority which it exercises is thus effectively limited by law, as interpreted by the Courts. There is, therefore, no exercise of absolute or despotic power in the Settlement, except as the result of successful attempts on the part of outside authorities to assert claims to share in the administration. The Council is hampered by the incompleteness of its own Regulations and By-laws, and this defect in some respects embarrasses and weakens its administration; but, nevertheless, it has, generally speaking, been able in the past to make its administration effective, can continue to do so provided that the Courts deal fairly with cases involving the exercise of the Council's authority, and do not improperly interfere with its administration in obedience to the orders or influence of outside authorities, or organizations with their own ends to serve. Wrong decisions in individual cases may be given, but the system will continue to work so long as the general conditions are as above described: it might, however, conceivably be brought to a standstill by any general failure on the part of the Chinese courts to deal with cases on their merits owing to their taking orders from outside authorities, or to their yielding to the intimidating influence of political organizations.

59.—Thus, on the whole, it may be said that in the Settlement, in spite of the difficulties and obscurities of the situation, and of occasional failures of justice owing to outside influences, the rule of law prevails, and personal rights and rights of property are safeguarded.

Residents' Freedom of Speech

Chapter X.—In view of the fact that the system of popular government embodied in the Land Regulations is necessarily dependent on public opinion, and cannot function successfully unless reasonable facilities exist for the formation of opinion through public discussion, Chapter X deals with the position of residents in the Settlements as regards freedom of speech, and with the extent to which municipal affairs are made public and become the subject of public discussion, and discussees the part played by the Press in regard to public affairs in the Settlement.

Attention is drawn to the distinction between the position of foreigners possessing extraterritorial rights, on the one side, and Chinese and foreigners who do not possess extraterritorial rights, on the other, and it is pointed out that, while foreigners possessing extraterritorial rights, generally speaking, enjoy the same rights in regard to freedom of speech and freedom of the press as they would enjoy in their home countries, Chinese and foreigners not possessing such rights are subject to Chinese law—and therefore to the special restrictions which at the present stage of political development, that law imposes on freedom of speech and on the jurisdiction of Chinese Courts.

Publicity Given to Council Affairs

The extent of the publicity given to the Council's affairs through its annual report and published accounts, and through the minutes of meetings of the Council and its Committees published in the Municipal "Gazette," is referred to, and the question of maintaining the privacy of the Council's meetings is considered. The opinion is expressed that, under existing circumstances, publicity of Council meetings would involve a most serious restriction on the freedom with which many of the questions dealt with can be discussed.

From the public point of view it would be necessary for members of the Council to take into account the danger of saying things which, however relevant to the subject under debate, might, if reported outside, be misconstrued, and used to excite the feelings of some section of the community to a degree which would endanger public order; from the private point of view, they would have to reckon with the risk of personal reprisals, in the form of social or economic pressure and, in times of excitement, actual injury to person or property, against themselves or their families, or the firms whose interests they represented, if their utterances should offend some powerful party or interest. Foreigners, as well as Chinese, are in some degree exposed to such personal risks, but the risks are much more serious in the case of Chinese than in the case of the majority of foreigners, both by reason of the difference in the legal position as already explained, and because Chinese are normally more liable to be subjected to various forms of undue pressure, social and economic, owing partly to the character of their social organization, and partly to the fact that, though Chinese residents may personally benefit from the protection afforded within the Settlement they are usually vulnerable through their family connections or possessions outside.

Part Played by Foreign Press

In the last portion of the Chapter, the part played by the foreign Press is described, and its value is referred to as follows:—

26.—The existence in Shanghai of foreign newspapers which maintain a good journalistic tradition is a factor of first-rate importance. In a community which is divided into many racial and national sections, and where there is little or no opportunity for public discussion except in the press, newspapers, which to some extent reach all sections, as is the case with the English (British and American) and French portion of the foreign Press in Shanghai, count for more and have a greater power for good or evil, than in communities of a normal character. The leading foreign newspapers in Shanghai occupy, therefore, a position of peculiar responsibility, both as purveyors of news, and as commentators on questions of current interest. The public which they inform, and seek to guide, includes large numbers of Chinese as well as foreign readers. Honest and accurate reports of events, and fair and discriminating comments, can do much to maintain the relations of foreigners and Chinese on a healthy and friendly basis, and to counter false or distorted statements, and inflammatory propaganda, which sometimes do much to embitter them.

Important Factor

27.—It would be absurd to suggest that the influence of the foreign Press in Shanghai has always been wisely exercised. But even when full weight has been given to complaints of harm done at periods when foreign papers have been content in the main to reflect, if not to intensify, the prejudices of the foreign community, or when individual papers have succumbed to attacks of extreme "die-hardism," it must, I think, be recognized that the foreign Press in Shanghai, as an institution, has been a valuable as well as an important factor in the history of the Settlement; and that in the changing conditions of today it plays not merely a useful, but an absolutely essential part, in relation to the conduct of Settlement affairs.

28.—The mere fact that newspapers which can neither be intimidated nor corrupted are prepared to give, and do give to the best of their ability, honest and accurate accounts of all matters of public interest, whether relating to the Council's administration of the Settlement, the actions of the Chinese Government or Chinese local authorities, or proceedings in the Courts, is a vital element in the situation.

31.—The distinction between the position in the Settlement, and the position outside, with regard to the free circulation of newpapers has been shown on frequent occasions by the interference of Government or military authorities with the circulation of foreign papers outside the Settlement. The transmission of particular papers by mail has been stopped for weeks on end, and copies posted have been seized, without any definite reason being given.

32.—Shanghai, owing to its large foreign population and its position as a trade centre, has naturally been a favourable centre for newspaper enterprise, and is the place where most of the leading foreign newspapers in China are published. In spite of occasional restrictions on the circulation of these papers, they penetrate to distant parts of China, and thus provide for the country generally a means of publicity, and a forum for public discussion, which would not have been available but for the conditions created in the Settlement.

Chinese Press Under Censorship

The position of the Chinese Press under the censorship and the new Press Law, is discussed, and the restrictions imposed on Chinese newspapers are contrasted with the comparative freedom enjoyed by the foreign Press. The general position with regard to the Chinese Press is dealt with as follows:—

37.—Frequent declarations have been made by the Kuomintang in favour of the liberty of the Press, but these appear always to have been subject to the qualifications, express or implied, that the Kuomintang itself was to be above criticism or attack, and that no "counter revolutionary" ideas were to be propagated. The recognition of such wide exceptions to the freedom which is in theory accorded, and the fact that the Courts are not immune from Kuominatng influence, would seem to render it impossible for Chinese papers to adopt a genuinely independent or critical attitude. Further, there can be no real protection for the Press so long as police, or other local, officials, can interfere with the publication or circulation of newspaperrs without and right of legal redress on the part of the persons concerned. It is natural, under present conditions, that few Chinese papers of standing ever dare to publish criticisms of measures taken or proposed by Chinese Government authorities; on on the other hand, in many of them anti-Council propaganda has often formed a prominent feature, especially in times of political excitement.

Weekly papers, written in English, but owned and edited by Chinese, of which two are now published in the Settlement, comment more fully, and in some case with greater freedom, than the daily Chinese papers on current affairs; such papers may prove of increasing importance as time goes on.

Kuomintang Tyranny

38.—The suppression of news which is considered unfavourable to the Government or to the Kuomintang is an even more serious matter than absence of independent comment. A conspicuous illustration of the tyranny which the Kuomintang exercise in preventing the publication in the Chinese Press of protest against, or criticism of, its own actions was given in April, 1929, when the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, that is, the Chinese Chamber, had cause to complain that the local Kuomintang had been responsible for instigating a riotous attack on its premises.

Chapter XII deals briefly with the systems of government in the areas adjoining the Settlement, i.e., in the French Concession and the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

Relation to Chinese Economic Life

Part III is devoted to a study of the great commercial and business interests which have been developed in Shanghai, and the significance of those interests in relation to the economic life of China as a whole. It deals successively with Shanghai as a Port and Shipping Centre (Chapter II); Shanghai as a Commercial and Industrial Centre (Chapter III); and Shanghai as a Banking and Financial Centre (Chapter IV).

Chapters III and IV consist very largely of statements on Shanghai's commercial, industrial and banking interests, contributed by chambers of commerce, banking associations, and other kindred bodies. These statements deal with the nature and extent of the business interests concentrated in Shanghai, and their significance in relation to the economic life of China as a whole: the causes which have led to such concentration: and the vital points for which it is necessary to provide in the future so that such interests may not suffer, and Shanghai's position as a great business centre may be maintained. No difference of opinion is shown on the main question of fact dealt with, that is, as to the magnitude of the business interests concentrated in Shanghai, Shanghai's pre-eminent position in China as a shipping, commercial, industrial, and banking centre, and as to the part which it plays, by virtue of that position in relation to the economic life of China as a whole. Shanghai is shown to be the chief centre in China for foreign trade, both import and export; the most important manufacturing centre; and the chief financial and banking centre. The central and northern regions of China for which it serves as a banking centre include the Yangtze Valley and the whole region to the north of the Yangtze, up to the boundaries of Manchuria. Shanghai banknotes circulate not only throughout a great part of the area thus described, but also in the provinces of Chekiang and Fukien and the coast region to the south. The storage in the Settlement of large amounts of silver, held by the Shanghai banks, is one of the essential elements in the far-reaching system of credit which pivots on Shanghai, and on the functioning of which almost the whole foreign trade of North and Central China, and a great part of the internal trade of those regions, directly depends.

Great Development and Its Causes

On the question as to the causes to which this great development is due, and as to the points which must be safeguarded if Shanghai's position as a business centre is to be maintained, there is a wide measure of agreement in the views expressed, which may be summed up as follows:—Shanghai's favourable geographical situation has been a condition sine qua non of its development as a great commercial

(*Continued on page 327*)

Remarkable Record of a Chinese Student in U.S.

A MAGAZINE, known as *The Chinese Christian Student*, issued by Chinese interests in New York, published in one of its recent issues a report of the remarkable scholastic record achieved by a Chinese high-school student in Philadelphia. The record was made by Leroy Young, son of Chinese parents, who recently was graduated from the Central High School of Philadelphia. Young was awarded eight honor prizes, the largest number ever won by any student in the history of the school, a record which Dr. John L. Haney, President of the School, declared had never been attained at any time in the memory of any member of the faculty of the institution. Dr. Samuel Young, Chinese Consul-General in New York gave a testimonial dinner in honor of the student which was attended by a number of prominent Philadelphians, and in addition to other honors, Young was presented with a "chest of gold" by Chinese merchants in Philadelphia. According to the report, Leroy Young's honors included a gold watch and chain for the highest scholarship in his graduating class, the Alliance Francaise Gold Medal for the highest average in French, the Simon Gratz English prize for the highest proficiency in written and spoken English, the Shakespeare prize of 25 gold dollars, the Bache Physics prize of 25 gold dollars for the highest average in physics, the Elihu Thompson prize of 25 gold dollars for the highest average in chemistry, the Barr Feree American History prize of 25 gold dollars for the highest average in American history, and the Grafly Mathematics prize for the highest average in mathematics which he shared with another student.

In addition to the report of Leroy Young's remarkable record, there was another account of an almost equally high record achieved by the five children of the Rev. T. K. Mah, a Chinese preacher residing in Canada. The five children of Rev. Mah headed their respective classes in the public schools, the eldest not only headed his class but was the only pupil in 200 who received a grade of 100 percent in every subject in his entrance examinations. The four other children each received 95 percent, the highest records in their respective classes. The account in the Chinese paper stated that the scholastic records of Chinese children in American schools had attracted national attention in educational circles.

Of interest in this connection was a recent editorial in *The Chicago Tribune* which was based on an analysis of the educational training of Chinese present-day leaders whose records appeared in the last edition of *Who's Who in China*. The editorial was entitled, "The United States and the Chinese Crisis," and was as follows,

> The facts are of significance to us in America. The United States leads the list of countries in which foreign education was obtained with a percentage of 27. Japan comes next with 16 per cent, England with 4.8 per cent. Thirty-four per cent obtained all their education in China.
>
> The high percentage of American education ought to remind us that the modern movement in China has a significance for the American people which is more than one of friendly sentiment. It is through the wide windows of the American college that many of the ablest of the leaders of new China first viewed the outer world of western civilization. American ideas and ideals, American experience in politics, social life, and economic development have entered into the current of Chinese thought and endeavor, and have been creating ties between the intellectual life of the two peoples from which much that will be helpful to both will evolve if they are intelligently fostered. On this side gradually but surely a better knowledge of the modern movement in China and a better appreciation of the importance to ourselves and to civilization of that movement is growing among thoughtful Americans, and they will increase our sympathy with the Chinese people and our understanding of their struggle for peace, security, and progress.
>
> This is fortunate for both countries, and it should result in substantial asistance to China in her ordeal. We think our political policy, though well intentioned and in the main helpful so far as it has gone, is too cautious and too reluctant to grasp the essential conditions in China and to found a courageous and constructive policy upon them. This, as the better informed of the Chinese leaders are broadminded enough to recognize, is largely because of our habitual preoccupation with our domestic problems and of the gravity of our commitments and relations in Europe. Nevertheless, it is a serious weakness of our statesmanship that it does not yet sufficiently regard the Chinese situation as of sufficient or sufficiently urgent moment to compel the most thorough study and the establishment of a well considered policy of practical cooperation with the sorely pressed builders of modern China. We cannot afford to procrastinate, for this movement is in a critical stage, and if we are to help effectually we must help now. Without ignoring or slighting our responsibilities and opportunities elsewhere, we ought to give immediate attention to the situation and through intelligent and sympathetic cooperation with responsible Chinese leaders should work out methods and adopt means of giving substantial support to their efforts.
>
> This should not be left to the slow processes of our politics and official procedure. American financial and commercial leadership should wake up to the possibilities, both favorable and unfavorable, existing in the Chinese situation and should not delay to bring about practical measures. Nothing effectual in this critical stage can be expected from the cultivation of more friendly sentiment among the intellectuals. Modern China needs material aid, capital chiefly, and while the foundations of foreign credit have been shaken during the revolution and because of civil war and the creeping paralysis of domestic disorder are none too firm today, a nation which has poured billions into the shaking structure of post-war Europe, on the whole wisely, cannot afford to exaggerate the risks of assistance to China or ignore the consequences of failure to take timely and well considered action to assist in its stabilization.
>
> A China descended into chaos or brought under the influence of communist ideas would be a serious threat to western civilization, in whose fate we are certainly involved.
>
> The success of the modern movement, through the pacification of the country, the establishment of a strong government, and the development of industry, agriculture, and modern conditions of living, would not only add a powerful factor to the stability of the world but would open up financial and commercial opportunities for both the United States and China which, if intelligently and sympathetically exploited, would do much to restore both countries to prosperity.
>
> American financial and business leadership is too little conscious of the momentous character of the Chinese situation and of our interest in its developments. We can expect little or nothing from our political leadership. It is American financial and business influence from which timely and effectual action should be expectable. But it seems not yet awake.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XVI

RADICALS

In this lesson the student will be introduced to five new radicals. Lessons XII to XV included the twenty most frequently used radicals.

石

21. 石 Radical number 112, pronounced ʃz' and in the fifth tone. A stone or rock. Used a great deal in characters having some relation to stone, gravel, rock, minerals, or having characteristics peculiar to stone, as hardness, etc.

目

22. 目 Radical number 109, pronounced mu' and in the fifth tone. This radical represents the eyes, and is used in characters having to do with the eye. In its wider use, it has the idea of importance, the chief.

魚

23. 魚 Radical number 195, pronounced y, and in second tone. Represents a fish, and used in characters that are related in some way or other to the fish family.

山

14. 山 Radical number 46, pronounced ʃan, and in the first tone. A hill or mountain. Used in characters having some relation to mountains, or condition existing in mountain ranges.

日

25. 日 Radical number 72, pronounced ËR and in the fifth tone. The sun, a day. Used very frequently in characters having some connection or other with the light of day.

We will continue our study of five new characters in each lesson as formerly. Vocabulary lists, and sentence work will be continued as usual. With lesson 26, reading work will commence, Master each lesson before proceeding to the next one.

Character No. 76 (天[1])

A day, heaven, sky.

Pronounced t'en

This character is the picture of the heavens 一 which are over men 大. There are a great variety of meanings attached to this character.

It at times represents heaven, which is considered a power that unites with the earth to produce all sorts of living things. It is perhaps for this reason that the character is also used in the term for nature.

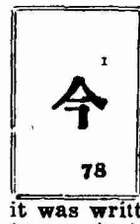
At other times it refers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, God. Hence the idea of providence, celestial, divine in which sense it is applied to earthly rulers as the Emperor. In these lessons the character refers to day.

Character No. 77 (地[4])

The earth, ground.

Pronounced ti'

The earth is considered by the Chinese to represent the female principle, while 天, the heaven, the male principle. The character is used to represent grounds or soil; also a place or locality; and more gererally as the world or mother earth as compared with 天 the sky, or heavens.



Character No. 78 (今[1])

Now, the present time.

Pronounced tzin

The upper part of the character represents a union of a number of elements. This idea is gathered from the construction of the 亼 three lines, is very frequently used to mean marry, and the upper part brings the two parts together with another line 亼 uniting the above two lines. In older times it was written in the form of a triangle. The lower 一 refers to a contact. The idea of uniting the past, the future, and the present. Hence its meaning of now, the actual moment or present time.

Character No. 79 (明[2])

Bright, light, daylight, clear.

Pronounced Min

The sun 日 and the moon 月 together form a bright light, the brightest of all lights. Hence the idea of bright, light, dawn, daylight, eyesight, intelligent, clear, brilliant, to explain, or make clear. A very frequently used character.

Character No. 80 (年[2])

A year

Pronounced nen

The modern character 年 is a peculiar contraction of an ancient character which had to do with the crops or harvest. Hence the idea of a year, the time generally needed for a harvest.

VOCABULARY LIST

126.	天地	T'ien ti'	— Heaven and earth
127.	天下	T'ien ʃiɔ:	— Under the Heavens, the earth.
128.	今天	Tzin Tien	— Today
129.	明天	Min T'en	— Tomorrow
130.	前天	Ts'en t'en	— Day before yesterday.
131.	後天	RËV t'en	— Day after tomorrow.
132.	一天	i t'en	— One day.
133.	天天	T'en t'en	— Daily
134.	一年	i nen	— One year.
135.	年年	nen nen	— Yearly.
136.	今年	Tzin nen	— This year.
137.	明年	Min nen	— Next year.
138.	前年	Ts'en nen	— Year before last.
139.	後年	RËV nen	— Year after next.

SENTENCE WORK

168.	天下的人	— All men under the heavens.
169.	他今天不來	— He is not coming today.
170.	我後天要來	— I will come the day after tomorrow
171.	我前天沒有來	— I did not come the day before yesterday.
172.	地上有一些東西	— There are some things on the ground.
173.	今天要吃中國飯	— Today (we) will eat Chinese food.
174.	今天不去	— Today (we) will not go.
175.	那個人今天不來	— That man will not come today.
176.	明天來好不好	— How about coming tomorrow?
177.	明天要這些東西	— Tomorrow we will want these things.
178.	我明天不吃甚麼	— Tomorrow I will not eat anything.
179.	他來了一年	— He has been here one year.
180.	今年沒有事	— I have nothing to do this year.
181.	明年怎麼樣	— How about next year?

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate withProf. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Nihgkuo Road, Shanghai.

Nanking May Help Panchan Lama Recover Position in Tibet

BY HOH CHIEH-SHIANG

THE Panchen Lama, Living Buddha of Tibet, who has been in China for more than nine years since he left his country consequent upon a serious difference between himself and the Dalai Lama, the present Ruler of Tibet, will shortly come to Nanking to pay his respects to the Government leaders and confer with them on the rehabilitation of Tibetan affairs. The Pachen Lama was due to leave Mukden for the South on April 27 and was expected to be in Nanking at the beginning of May. He is accompanied by a retinue of 132 people including his principal followers, a large number of monks, and several Mongolians who came from Mongolia last year to pledge their allegiance to him. The Panchen Lama and his party are being quartered at Nanking in a specially provided residence which has been prepared for him and officers of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee. It is not known how long he will remain in Nanking, but during his stay in the Capital he will be introduced to President Chiang Kai-shek and all the leading government officials and will discuss with them the present situation in Tibet with a view to arriving at a satisfactory settlement.

In reply to a telegram of welcome from Gen. Ma Fuhsiang, Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee, the Panchen Lama stated that since his arrival in China nine years have elapsed and owing to the disturbing political situation in the interior, he has been handicaped in his attempts to report the Tibetan situation to the Government leaders. Now as the general situation in China has been settled and unification of the country under the National Government has been achieved (the telegram continues) he thinks that the National Government may be interested in western border affairs and will adopt suitable measures for the settlement of the Tibetan situation. He further states that he recently returned to Mukden from Hsi-min district and has already dispatched his personal delegate, No-Shan-Lang-chia, to Nanking to make a preliminary report on Tibetan affairs.

The Biography of the Panchen Lama

The Panchen Lama was born in Inner Tibet in 1883. In the first year of the Ching Emperor Hsuan Tung, he was appointed by the Imperial Manchu Government both secular and religious ruler of Outer and Inner Tibet, but declined the appointment, and promised only to maintain peace and order in Inner Tibet, although he actually came to Lhasa, Capital of Outer Tibet. However, misunderstandings soon arose between him and Dalai Lama, ruler of Outer Tibet, and the two became gradually very intolerant of each other. After the 1911 Revolution, as a result of the mutiny of the Szechuen troops in Tibet and the internal disturbances, the Tibetan situation became further confused. In 1923, at the request of the Tibetan people, he came to China to plead for peace and with the object of arousing the interest of the Central Government in Tibetan affairs. After staying in Peking for sometime, he was invited to visit the Southeastern Provinces in 1925 when Sun Chuan-fang was reigning supreme in this part of the country. He visited Nanking, Shanghai and Hangchow and was warmly received by both the people and the then ruling authorities. Then, he returned to the North and has during the past few years resided in Mongolia and Manchuria. The Panchen Lama has been and is still the most pronounced pro-Chinese leader in Tibet and has rendered great assistance to the Chinese people residing there during his rule. In spite of the fact that he has been out of his country for nine years, he is still universally recognized by his own people and millions of Buddhists in China and Mongolia as the Living Buddha and wields considerable influence in the religious world which professes Buddhism. Politically, he has also a large following in Tibet and it is thought that when the situation in Tibet is be satisfactorily settled, he may be enabled to return to his country to resume his rule over his people.

Tibet is Ruled by Dalai Lama

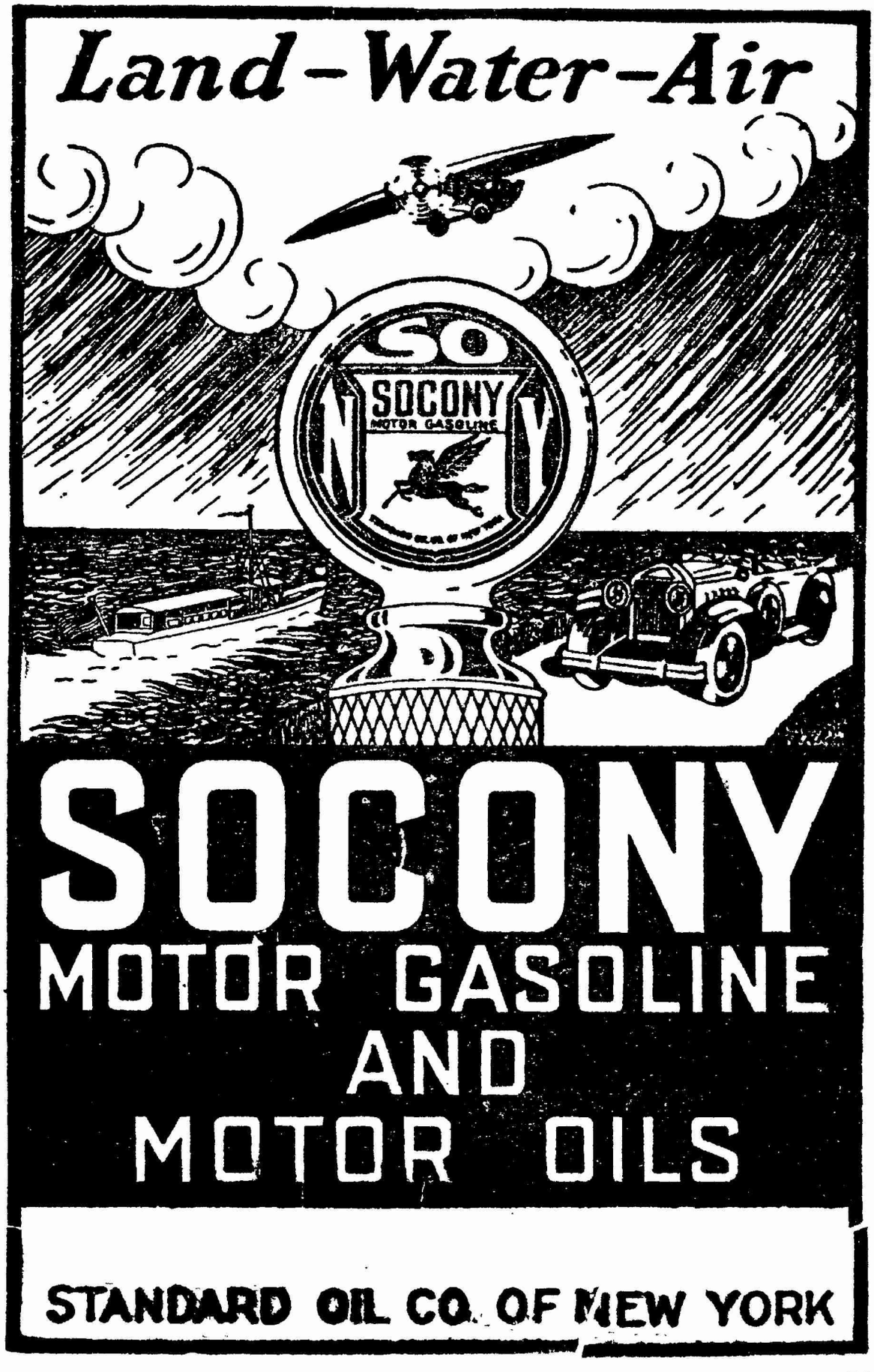
At present, Tibet is ruled by the Dalai Lama, who has been for many years under the dominating influencence of bte British Government in India and who is reported to have driven out his rival, the Panchen Lama, from Tibet largely with British support and at British instigation, because of his pro-Chinese inclinations. It has been alleged that the British Government in India is seeking to separate Tibet from China Proper and frequently interferes in Tibetan affairs. If these allegations prove true, as they are frequently made in Chinese papers, international complications may arise between China and Great Britain over the rule of Tibet, which to all intents and purpose is recognied as a part of the Chinese territory, In the past few years, China has been occupied with a series of civil wars and neglected her frontier affairs. Now with the unification of the country under the Kuomintang rule, the National Government may be enabled to direct its attention to its border territories and see the situation in Tibet settled at an early date by adopting proper and adequate measures in order to safeguard the territorial integrity of the Chinese Republic.

Further dispatches from Mukden state that the Panchen Lama will proceed to Nanking on April 27 direct without stopping at Peiping and the Mukden authorities are reported have arranged a special train for the Tibetan leader and his entonrage to the capital. A large number of Mongolian Princes have recently come to Mukden from Inner Mongolia, urging the Panchen Lama to return to Tibet. In the meantime a joint telegram has been sent to the National Government petitioning President Chiang Kai-shek to render him every assistance to return in order to protect the western borders of the Republic from alien encroachments. Generals Liu Wen-hui and Liu Hsiang, two leading military leaders in Szechuen, are reported to have also telegraphed to the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee, pointing out the critical situation in Tibet and expressing the hope that the Panchen Lama may hasten his return to Tibet to rehabilitate the affairs of the country.

Living Buddha of Tibet, the Panchan Lama, who is shortly coming to Nanking to obtain the assistance of the National Government. The picture was taken in Mukden recently when the Panchan Lama arrived in that city from Inner Mongolia. In the picture at the extreme left is Chief Superintendent Chang of the Mukden Police Department and next to him is Lo Kan-pu of the Lama's staff. Next is Li Shao-po, director of the Lama's headquarters in Mukden. The Panchan Lama is in the center without hat and next to him Pai Jui-lin, member of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee at Nanking. On the right is Yang Chen-chi, member of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's staff.

Office Being Established in Nanking

According to a Nanking message in the *Shun Pao* on April 23, the Dalai Lama has dispatched a representative to Nanking to interview the Government leaders and is stated to have secured the permission of the Central Government for the establishment of an office in Nanking. The Office will be formally established on April 26, the message stated.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The Fight to Keep Chinese Out Reaches Trinidad

BY ARTHUR A. YOUNG

TRINIDAD, the little West Indian island that produced modern China's most impassioned Foreign Minister, Eugene Chen, is now aflame with a cry that is tantamount to what Kearney howled to his California compatriots in the late eighties, "The Chinese must go!" The islanders are making an effort to introduce a new Alien Immigration Bill that will exclude all foreigners of the unprotected class, and since the Chinese are the largest class affected, they feel rightly that it has been aimed purposely at them.

The Chinese community in Trinidad totals about 5,000. Invited by Governor Hislop since 1806, the little group has grown until today its constituents compose, perhaps, the most progressive and forward looking bunch on the island. Chinese in Trinidad have distinguished themselves in many aspects of community life. Educationally, their sons and daughters have stood high, many Chinese winning island scholarships that took them to Oxford and Cambridge, London and Edinburgh at the government's expense.

"The point raised," said Dr. Tito P. Achong, vice-president of the Chinese Association in Trinidad, "that there are a few Chinese idlers about Trinidad is valueless. The large number of Chinese that arrived in Trinidad recently were just in transit passengers on their way to other countries. They came with money, spent money, and were no public charge to anybody.

"Chinese have been instrumental in building up Trinidad. They came here as purveyors to the peasant proprietors. These small proprietors in the country districts would not have been able to carry on without food in the absence of their crops. The large proprietors would not credit food to these poor residents. The Chinese merchants did it."

Dr. Achong, American and Canadian-trained, who is leading the fight against Chinese discrimination, punctured the myth that Trinidad Chinese send all their money back to China. The truth is that the majority of Chinese on the island today are native-born who have little tie with the mother country. They have intermarried with natives, and their children make Trinidad their permanent home. This fact, however, has not made them unloyal to the ideals and traditions of China. Among overseas Chinese, those in Trinidad stand high in patriotism.

Trinidad Chinese, according to Dr. Achong, do not pack the hospitals as paupers nor the jails as criminals. The only charge against them, says the Chinese defender, is that as a class they educate their children highly. Their only sin is that they encumber the schools.

"Everything of a progressive character they support. As a class they keep away from politics. They are the only race on the island that boasts a private Alms House."

Recently at the Agricultural Exhibition, the Chinese in Trinidad made their mark. The best prize was awarded to a Chinese girl.

A visitor from British Guiana, a neighboring state on the mainland of Central America, observing the turmoil raised by the proposed immigration ban against the Chinese, wrote as follows to the *Trinidad Guardian:*

Chinese Girl Wins Scholarship

"I am from Demarara and it is my pleasure to state that two years' ago the Guiana scholarship was awarded to a full-bred Chinese of the soil—and it is on record recently that more Chinese children have won the Primary Scholarship than any other nationality in Demarara. I can safely say that Chinese integrity compares favorably with any nationality in the British colonies.

"I have been taxing my brains whether I can come to any logical conclusion why such a movement is being waged against the Chinese in Trinidad, and if there is any good grounds for so doing; unless a prima facie case can be made out, I say emphatically that the motive is pernicious and unwarrantable, and will be a breach of international treaty."

Within the past year, diseriminatory measures against Chinese in all parts of the world have taken on a decided impetus. Even communities where Chinese have been the most progressive, action has been taken. One naturally wonders why Chinese have always been the targets of such discriminatory movements—the Chinese who in most cases, are industrial and intellectual leaders of their various communities.

It would seem that one reason is that the Chinese abroad do not dabble enough in local politics. It is quite true that there is not much politics to dabble in, in the communities where they are most progressive, since these communities invariably are subject states. But, nevertheless, in each community, there is a little of local politics.

In Trinidad, unofficial members of the Legislative Council are elected by the people. A Hindu and a Negro have obtained seats. Chinese, in Trinidad, as elsewhere, should seize every minor opportunity to make their voices felt through the vote. Chinese in Trinidad have sat on the Municipal Council, but they have not gone far enough.

Not very long ago, a Chinese in San Francisco was running for elective office. That is a hopeful sign. Politics may not be a good thing to indulge in, but when it is the only means to make one's influence felt, it should not be overlooked. For Chinese abroad to ignore these occcasions and look down on them with contempt is one way of missing their most helpful means of defense and most useful weapon of attack. Chinese abroad should get into local politics, wherever the opportunity obtains. Their sons lead educationally, are successful commercially. A few ought to get into politics.

Another thing that the overseas-born need and need badly is a strong international organization composed of all the progressive members of the new generation whose career and future are rooted in their respective communities.

Today, without any such organization, they grope and fight in the dark, ignorant of the problems of other communities, lacking a united front, a definite aim, a philosophy that will guide them in their relations to China and their adopted lands. An internationally edited organ will not only give courage and information to other groups, but will also let the world know what Chinese abroad are doing and have done in the past.

Publicity not only among your own countrymen but also to the world is one of the most effective ways of fighting prejudice and discrimination.

New York, April 15, 1931.

New Appointees Mentioned for the Portfolio of Education

According to a report in the *China Times* on April 21, Li Shih-tseng, the veteran Kuomintang leader and member of the Central Supervisory Committee, may be appointed Minister of Education to succeed Kao Lu, until recently Chinese Minister to France, who was appointed to the post several months ago, but as yet has not returned to the country to take up his duties. The portfolio to the Education Ministry is now being concurrently held by President Chiang Kai-shek and owing to the heavy pressure of his manifold duties in the Government, it is reported that he has requested Li Shih-tseng to assume charge of the affairs of the Ministry.

A further report in the *Shun Pao* on April 23 stated that President Chiang Kai-shek is contemplating relinquishing his concurrent post as Minister of Education and will appoint Chu Chia-hua, the incumbent President of National Central University at Nanking, to be responsible for the affairs of the Ministry. Lo Chia-luen, former President of National Tsinghua University and now professor of Wuhan University, has been mentioned as the possible successor to Mr. Chu as president of the National Central University.

Shanghai College Becomes "University of Shanghai"

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of Shanghai College held last week, President Liu reviewed the successful year of the institution, its good progress, and substantial growth. The Board discussed several important problems. One of their most significant decisions was to change the English name from "Shanghai College" to the "University of Shanghai." In addition to the College of Arts and Science, the University of Shanghai is conducting a school of Commerce, a school of Education, post-graduate work, preparatory schools, and a Social Center. This does not include the affiliated Theological Seminary which is not registered with the Ministry of Education. There are altogether more than 1800 students enrolled in all divisions of the work. The institution has been jointly supported by the Northern and Southern Baptists in U. S. A. and the Chinese Baptists. The government has recognized it as one of the Class A institutions of higher learning in China.

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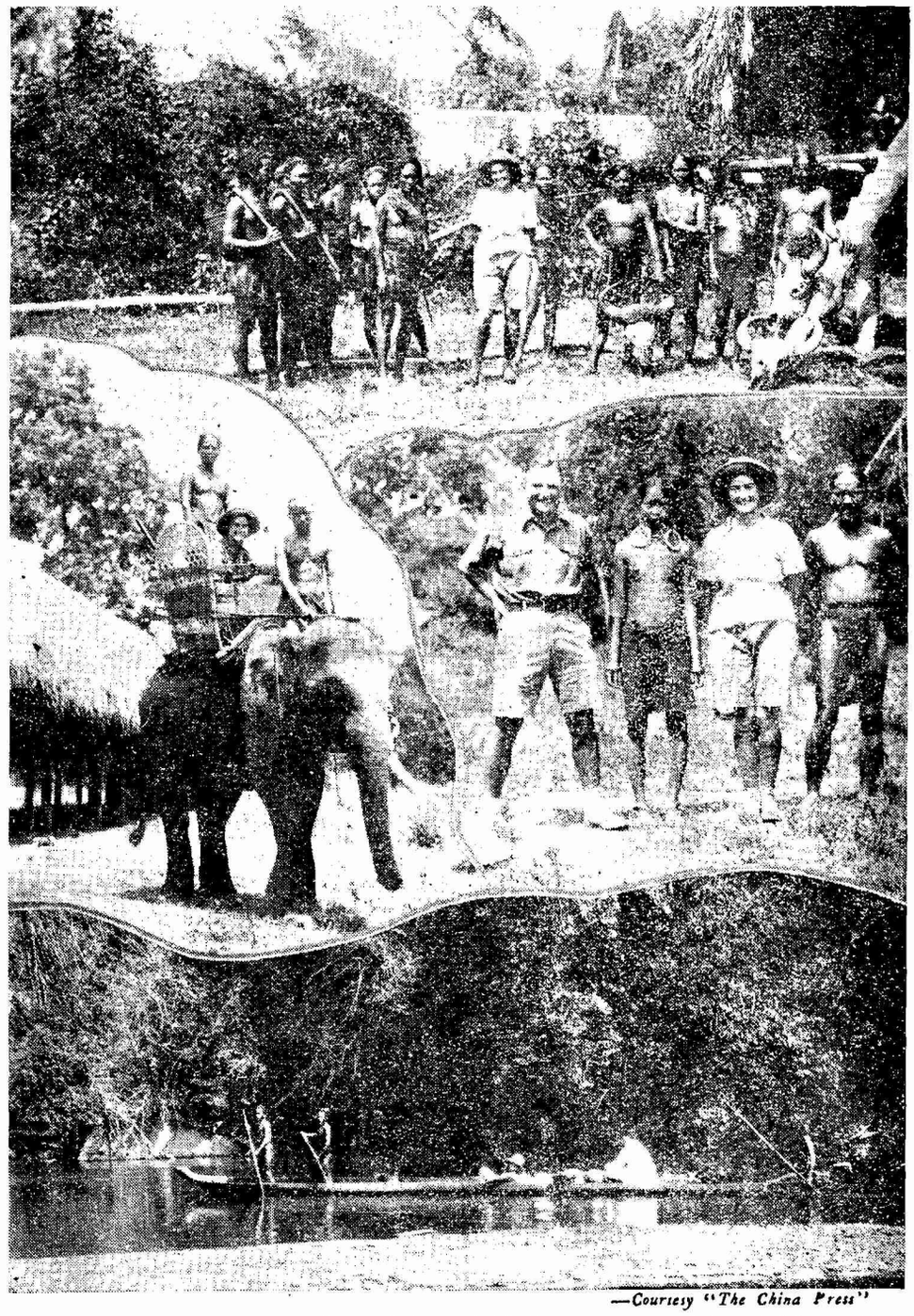
AMERICAN NEWS-WOMAN KILLS WILD SLADANG IN INDO-CHINA

Miss Alica Patterson, daughter of Capt. J. M. Patterson, associate publisher of *The Chicago Tribune*, The *New York (Illustrated) News*, and other papers, was in Shanghai this week on her way home to Chicago following a big-game hunting expedition into Indo-China and Australia. In Indo-China she succeeded in killing a rare beast known as the "Sladang" said to be the largest variety of bovine, now practically extinct. Miss Patterson entered the mountainous jungle area of Indo-China by way of Siam and Angkor and after traveling up the Kong-Quo and Kong-Ann rivers reached a district known as Bunnethout. Escorted by members of the Moi aboriginal tribe acting as guides, she finally shot and wounded one Sladang, but it escaped in the bamboo thickets and buffalo grass. The natives were terrified because a wounded beast of this character is most ferocious, but after much urging they returned to the district and two days later Miss Patterson brought down a fine specimen, shooting it with a Mauser 10-5 rifle. The animal was coal black with white face and feet, the horns measuring about four feet from tip to tip. The natives staged a celebration and feast wherein they devoured the carcass of the Sladang, following which they held a tom-tom ceremony in which they killed a chicken and marked a cross of chicken-blood on Miss Patterson's forehead and dubbed her the "Lady of the Hunt." It was claimed that this was the first of these animals ever killed by a white woman. Miss Patterson departed for Tokyo this week but stated she may return later for a tiger hunt in Manchuria.

Miss Patterson's exploits started several years ago in the eastern part of the United States when she learned to pilot an airplane. She was one of the first aviatrixes to qualify for a transport license. Her huge Laird Speedwing plane is being remodeled and equipped with a 400 horspower engine that will enable her to travel at least 200 miles an hour. She says she is going to take up flying more seriously when she gets back home.

Miss Patteron's idea of genuinely interesting work is journalism. She started her career as a reporter at the age of eighteen on her father's New York tabloid.



—Courtesy "The China Press"

Miss Alica Patterson, daughter of Capt. J. M. Patterson, one of the publishers of *The Chicago Tribune, The New York Daily-News*, and other well known American newspapers, is no languid, deck-chair world traveler. These pictures and the accompanying article prove it. The picture at the top shows Miss Patterson with her Moi Tribe guides in the wilds of Indo-China where Miss Patterson went in search of the rare beast known as the "Sladang." The pictures in the center show Miss Patterson hunting atop an Indian elephant and in company with a French hunter in Indo-China. The picture at the bottom shows the hunting party on the way up one of the Indo-China rivers. Miss Patterson's hunting trip, which occupied about six months, took her to Australia, Siam, Straits Settlements, Indo-China, and New Zealand. In the last-named country, she did not hunt wild animals, but fished for giant trout, some of them weighing twenty-pounds, said to be the largest in the world.

Japanese Military Authorities Issue Statement on Peiping Incident

A long statement was issued by the Japanese military authorities at Tokyo April 11 regarding the Chinese protest made against infantry manoeuvres conducted in the neighborhood of the site of the old Austrian legation at Peiping in the latter part of January of this year. The Japanese statement, after reciting its version of the incident says, that the "trouble that China is making seems to have been accentuated by the Central Government's desire to turn the pending extrality and other diplomatic questions to account in view of the approaching National Assembly. There is reason to believe that the question will witness further complications before settlement."

The statement discloses that when the Chinese commander of the Peiping garrison ordered the cancellation of a Japanese manoeuvre outside the Peiping City walls about the beginning of February, the Japanese suspended the manoeuvre plan, but on the following day held a ball cartridge exercise in the range.

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

China's Women Strive for Freedom

BY SHEN HSUE-CHUAN (沈學傳)

CHINA is now undergoing a process of modernization. In China now everything is done after the fashion of Occidental nations. Even the women, who were held in bondage for four thousand years, have begun to realize their servile position in both the family and in society. They have made energetic attempts to secure their emancipation but they have reaped very little result. The main difficulty is the weight of a tradition of more than four thousand years' duration.

Formerly, a girl was considered inferior to the boy. Everyone wanted to have boys rather than girls. The boy was allowed to study at school while the girl was kept in the house for needle-work. From the point of view of knowledge the girl was much inferior to the boy. When she was married, she was bound to be obedient and faithful under the sway of her husband's father, mother, and her own husband. What she did was confined to the frying-fan and cradle. She had to live a domesticated and cage-fed life. She had no freedom of speech in her family, no time for association in society, and could not do what she liked. Moreover, she was under certain circumstances cuffed and kicked about by her husband. Her status was no better than that of a maidservant; therefore many of the most beautiful women passed away unknown in this veritable hell, and most of the remarkably endowed girls led a barren existence in their prison-like houses. Since they were kept working within doors they had no opportunity to have a foot-hold and render some service in society. Certainly thirty years ago Chinese society was only a society of men, not of both sexes. The women were like prisoners, with the family houses as the prisons and the men serving as jailers. They everyday groaned under the yoke of men's oppression and at the same time they were put under the sway of men. But the women seemed unaware of their hard lot and appeared comfortable under the despotic rule of tyrannic husbands. The bondage of womanhood has a long historical tradition. They have been held fast tightly by the old and hard to-be-broken tradition. Therefore, now, no matter how the modernized women clamor, their emancipation will not be so easily obtained as they think. It will probably need as long a time as that of their traditional sex-bondage.

However difficult it may be, the modern women should not feel pessimistic and hopeless. Because, now in order to hasten the emancipation of womanhood education for girls should first be made popular and compulsory. Besides this there is no other specific to extricate women from the shackles of the deep-seated old tradition. If the intellectual side of the women is as well developed as the men, I am sure they can have their appropriate position in society and the oppresive old yoke on their necks will unquestionably be lifted. Therefore now the first thing that should be done to secure the emancipation of womenhood is that our fair sex should receive a popular and compulsory education.

Returned Girl-Students Become Traitors to Emancipation

At the present day there is another thing which seems to me to play an more important part in the difficulties of the emancipation of womanhood. It is natural that the emancipation of womanhood should be beyond the ken of the ignorant women. But why is it that a great many Chinese returned girl-students on coming to their motherland immediately become indifferent toward the task of the emancipation for their own sex and take no an active part in the movement? Because, nowadays, in China most of the educated girls who study have as their chief purpose to get a good spouse. They consider education for them as a means to be used to find their future husbands and nothing more. Therefore in their eyes education becomes their ornament. Once they catch hold of a sweet partner they forget everything, not mentioning their emancipation. What they want is to enjoy luxuriously sensuous and sensual gratifications under the wing of their husbands. They do realize that they themselves have already become the only ornaments to their husbands. Therefore instead of their emancipation they have made a further step towards their bondage. This is the underlying cause of the present difficulty of emancipating Chinese womanhood. Therefore, in order to extricate women from their bondage, on the one hand education should be well developed, and on the other hand the educated girl-students and particulary the returned girl-students must thoroughly appreciate the importance of their emancipation, and their minds should be stimulated and encouraged; and they should take an interesting part in the emancipation movement and conduct this undertaking like pioneers. Otherwise everything done for it is in vain. Hereafter I hope that all the returned girl-students will have a thorough realization of their emancipation and will work in concert with their fellow women for a nation-wide movement of their emancipation.

Northeastern University, Mukden, April 18, 1931.

Formosan Headhunters Go on Warpath and Decapitate 184

A serious uprising occurred in Formosa end of last week in the same district in which the disorders occurred last October. The district in question, Musha, is inhabited by a band of wild tribesmen known as Tautsuas. About sixty aborigines of this tribe attacked natives under government protection at Rodof April 25 and in the tribal encounter that followed, 184 persons were killed, 104 others are reported missing, and 13 others were so badly injured that they are on the point of death. More than a hundred houses were destroyed. The Tatsuas, who are "head-hunters," decapitated their victims.

It is believed that the tribesmen waged their attack to obtain revenge for the killing of their fellow tribesmen in the Musha uprising of last October. Many of the Tautsua tribesmen were killed in last October's rising and they decided to wreak vengeance on the aborigines who have since been under Government protection. As far as is known the attacking head-hunters escaped without any of their number being killed. However, 11 of the attackers are believed to have been injured.

The attack took place at about five o'clock in the morning. While some of the attackers set fire to buildings others were busy decapitating their enemies.

A telegram from Taihoku states that the police are forcing the Tautsuan tribesmen to disarm. Already they have forced them to return the heads of 101 of their victims. Police officials have summoned leaders of the head hunters in an effort to place the responsibility for the outbreak.

Already the residents of the region attacked by the savages are bitterly criticizing the Government for leaving them with so few policeguards in villages near the domain of barbarians.

Five U. S. Colleges Grant Chinese Scholarships

A report published in the March-April number of the *Chinese Christian Student*, published in New York, stated that five American colleges have granted scholarships to Chinese students, the annual value of the scholarships amounting to G.$2,000. The colleges are:

Goucher College for Women, Baltimore, Md. Tuition and living expenses, Value: $800.

De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind. Tuition. $200.

Randolph-Macon Women's College, Lynchburg, Va. Tuition. $200.

Roanoke College, Salem, Va. Liberal Arts. Tuition. Scholarships valued at $75 to $150.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Applicants must be Chinese High School graduate or college junior in China.

Four year scholarship valued at $400 a year.

Extrality Question Is Discussed in House of Commons

Replying to a question, Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Commons recently that Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minisiter in China, had not received any instructions to sign any extrality agreement with China, as no agreement had been reached. Mr. Henderson declared he could not promise that no agreement would be signed until the House of Commons had considered the terms because, at the right time, the Government would have to take the responsibility.

Nanking political circles report that some progress is being made in the negotiations which have been resumed for the abolition of extra-territoriality. A *Kuomin* dispatch states that the hope is entertained that a solution may be reached before the end of the month, which will avert a deadlock.

Central Bank to Issue "C. G. U." Currency-Notes

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance on April 22 announced that the Central Bank will shortly issue Customs Gold-Unit bank notes, the purpose being to provide a convenient medium for payment of customs duties. The notes will be of a value of G.40-cents and will be backed by a 100 percent reserve, of which at least 60 percent will be in gold or gold-deposits. Heretofore customs duties have been payable in silver unless importers maintained customs-gold-unit deposits in the Central Bank. In addition to the 60 percent gold reserve back of the "C. G. U." notes, the remainder of the reserve, or forty percent will be in high-grade bank acceptances or gold securities. All notes will be redeemed on demand in gold drafts on foreign financial centers, except that when presented in amounts of less than C. G. U. $1,000 the bank reserves the right to redeem in local currencies at current rates. The amount of notes in circulation and reserves held against them will be published every ten days, similar to the present practice in respect to notes and reserves of the Central Bank. The audit will be supervised by a committee of Chinese bankers in Shanghai.

Mr. Soong, in an interview which appeared in *The China Press*, stated that five years of continuous peace within China would enable the Central Bank to bring its capital to the $2,000,000,000 mark. He stated that the Bank had come through the heavy financing of the Civil War last year in excellent condition and that the note issues, fully backed by reserves, had increased from $12,000,000 in 1928 to $30,000,000 in 1930. The bank's capital now stands at $200,000,000, an increase from $47,000,000 in the first year of its existence. The bank was started originally by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1924, but it was not until 1927 that the head office was opened in Shanghai.

British Chambers of Commerce Ask for Action on Silver

In view of the depreciation of silver and the serious effect of it on Far Eastern trade, a meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce held in London April 24 adopted a resolution to request the Government to use its influence to secure an international conference to find means to stabilize silver prices.

The meeting also discucused the Soviet Five Year Plan and denounced "the new method of marketing, which constitutes a serious attack on the commercial system of the whole world." A resolution was passed to instruct the Executive Council to study the effect on British trade of Russian manufacturers, which are steadily increasing as the Five Year Plan develops, and the marketing of such goods, the prices of which have no relation to the true cost of production.

Sir Sandeman Allen declared that while he did not predict a success of the Soviet plan, the Soviet output was increasing at a startling rate and would seriously affect the industrial and commercial interests of other nations now passing a grave economic crisis.

Dr. C. C. Wu Will Present Stone Lions to Missouri School of Journalism

Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to the United States, has accepted invitations to deliver two addresses at Columbia, Missouri, during the Journalism Week at the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri, beginning May 8. While he is at Columbia Dr. Wu will present to the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri two stone lions, the gift of Dr. H. H. Kung, the Minister of Industries in the Chinese National Government. The lions, which stood before a temple in Nanking for more than 300 years, arrived at Columbia recently. They have been installed in Neff Hall.

American Air Tourists Arrive in Singapore

Two American air tourists, Messrs. Ross Hadley and John Pratt, arrived at Singapore recently in their own plane. They set out from Los Angeles in December 1930. They flew to New York, shipped their plane and themselves to Le Havre, resumed flying through France, Italy, North Africa. Egypt, Persia, along the Imperial Airways route to India on to Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy and thence to Alor Star. As with the Atlantic they will ship their plane across the Pacific to the West Coast of America from Singapore and intend rejoining their airplane after they have visited Batavia and the Philippines by boat.

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Tsingtao Raises Wharf Dues

According to a public notice issued by the Harbor Bureau of the Tsingtao Municipality, the wharf dues at Tsingtao harbor will be raised 20 per cent over the present rates. The new schedule will become effective on May 1.

Nanking Municipality Has Area of 1,800 Square Li

The Nanking Municipal Government announced on April 23 that a recent survey showed that there are approximately 1,800 square li in the entire municipal area.

Tsingtao Establishes Home For Aged and Poor

In order to relieve the sufferings of the aged and poor, the Tsingtao Municipal Government has established a Home for the aged and poor in Tsingtao which will be formally opened on May 1. Chu Yu-ting and Niu Wen-ting have been invited to serve as director and associate director of the institution respectively.

Tientsin-Taiyuan Air Service

According to a Taiyuan dispatch in the *Sin Wan Pao* dated April 21, the Shansi Provincial Authorities are making immediate plans for the inauguration of a passenger and mail air service between Tientsin and Taiyuan and the Aviation School at Taiyuan will be shortly re-organised as a Civilian Air Service Bureau for the purpose.

New Oil Fields Discovered in Kirin

A *Sin Wan Pao* dispatch from Harbin on April 20 stated that an extensive petroleum oil field has been discovered in the Tungling district of Kirin province and a group of enterprising merchants in Harbin are planning the organization of a company for exploitation purposes.

Convention Auditorium Completed

The New Nanking auditorium, upon which work has been rushed for several weeks, has been completed, and will be ready for the opening sessions of the the National People's Convention. The building, which is of steel-concrete construction, will accommodate 2,700 persons and is entirely modern.

Increased Traffic Between Nanking and Mukden

A *Kuomin* report from Nanking on April 22 stated that owing to increased traffic between Nanking and Mukden, it had been necessary to reserve three trains for that service. The new arrangement will assure one train daily from Nanking, Peiping and Mukden.

New Radio Stations for Amoy and Foochow

A report from Nanking on April 22 stated that increased radio traffic at Amoy and Foochow had necessitated the construction of new stations at each city. The International Communications Committee of the Ministry of Communications has shipped equipment to the two cities for the new stations.

New Agricultural Station in Nanking

The Ministry of Industries is planning the early establishment of a Central Agricultural Experiment Station at Nanking with a view to introducing new methods of farming. The initial expenses of the Station are reported to have been fixed at $600,000 and the current expenses for each year at $100,000. Both sums have been incorported into the budget of the Ministry for 1931.

Hankow Plans Municipal Construction

In order to raise the necessary funds for the improvement of the sewerage system and the building of more roads for the entire municipality, the City Government of the Hankow Municipality is contemplating a municipal loan to the amount of $1,500,000. Local bankers and business leaders have been approached by the municipal officials to assist in the scheme.

Forestry and Reclamation Bureau Planned

According to a Nanking dispatch to the *China Times* on April 23, a Forestry and Reclamation Bureau has been organized at Nanking and will be formally established in the middle of May. Four branch bureaus will be established in Kirin, Jehol, Shansi, and Yunnan respectively to be under the direct control of the Central Bureau at Nanking.

Rolling-Stock Returned to Tsin-Pu Railway

A *Kuo Min* message from Tientsin dated April 26 stated that thirty-seven locomotives and 205 passenger and freight cars have been returned to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration by the Northeastern Authorities. Other rolling-stock belonging to the same Railway which had been commandeered by Gen. Shih Yu-san, is also being returned throug the Ping-Han Railway.

Project of Yunnan-Burma Railway Sanctioned

In compliance with a petition submitted by the Yunnan Provincial Government, a Nanking telegram in the *Sin Wan Pao* on April 27 reported that the National Government has sanctioned the project of a new railway connecting Yunnan and Burma. Theconstruction expenses of the railway will be appropriated from the British Boxer Indemnity Fund.

Nanking-Hangchow Highway to be Completed in Autumn

Accoding to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking on April 26, the Nanking-Hangchow Highway which has been under construction for many months will be in full operation before Autumn this year. Part of the Highway, the Nanking-Kuyuang section, has already been completed and will be opened to traffic on May 5.

Ministry of Education Plans Educational Savings Bank

A *Shun Pao* dispatch from Nanking on April 26 stated that the Ministry of Education is planning the establishment of an Educational Savings Bank with its head office in Shanghai. The purpose of the proposed Bank is reported to be two-fold; to facilitate the raising and handling of educational funds and to operate a savings department for the students. The Bank is expected to be opened in the near future.

To Promote Use of Native Timber

In compliance with a petition submitted by the Nanking Timber Trade Union, the National Government has issued a circular order, instructing the various Government Organs to promote the use of native timber in displacement of foreign imports for national construction purposes. The petition states that the native timbers are of more durable quality and also considerably cheaper than imported timbers and their extensive use should be greatly encouraged.

New Regulations for Shipping Guilds Promulgated

A *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking dated April 24 reported that revised regulations governing the organization of Shipping Guilds, consisting of 14 articles, have been published by the Ministry of Communications. In a circular order throughout the country, the Ministry instructs that all reorganization of the exisiting guilds should be carried out as soon as possible.

Nanking Will Develop Mining Industries

In line with the policy of the National Government to develop mining industries the Ministry of Industries is taking steps to develop petroleum wells, copper, coal and gold mines and has dispatched an official to Shanghai to make inquries regarding machinery for the purpose. The expenses for the operation of the proposed oil wells and mines, according to a Nanking telegram in the *China Times* on April 26, will be defrayed from the British and Russian Boxer Indemnity Refunds.

Will Spend $2,000,000 on Confucian Temple

A *Kuomin* dispatch from Tsinan on April 18 stated that the committee having charge of the repairs on the Confucian Temple at Kufowhsien, Shantung, have decided to expend the sum of $2,000,000 on the work. The committee is headed by Gen. Han Fu-chu, chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government. The Confucian Temple was practically destroyed by gunfire and air-bombs in the civil war last year.

Nanking to Establish Large-scale Machine-Shop

The Ministry of Industries announced on Arpil 24 that definite plans have been formulated for the establishment of a large-scale factory at Nanking to manufacture basic machinery for national reconstruction purposes. The initial outlay of the factory is estimated at $2,000,000 and the money is to be appropriated from the British and Russian Boxer Indemnity Refunds, according to a Nanking dispatch in the *Sin Wan Pao* on April 24.

Nanking Orders Preservation of Antiquities

As a measure to forestall any further attempts by foreign exploring parties to carry on excavations in Chinese soil, the Ministries of Education and Interior, in a joint ministerial order to the Education and Civil Affairs Departments of the various provinces and the Education Bureaus of the five Municipalities on April 24, instructed that exacavation of Chinese antiquities must be strictly prohibited in order to preserve China's historical monuments.

Tsingtao Fishery Company Planned by Merchants

According to a Tsingtao telegram in the *Shun Pao* on April 24, a group of leading fishery merchants in Tsingtao are planning the organization of a large-scale fishery company in order to develop the fishing industry along the Shantung coast. The Company, the report states, will start with a capital of $500,000 and will also operate a fishery bank to facilitate the development of the fishery industry.

Officials of the Peiping Industrial Exposition Announced

In connection with the plans for the forthcoming Industrial Exposition at Peiping, the National Government, in an order to the Ministry of Industry, announced the appointment of H. H. Kung, Li Shih-tseng, Sun Fo, Yeh Kung-chao, Wang Cheng-ting, Li Chi-ching, Hu Jo-yu, Chang Hsueh-ming and Cheng Hung-lien as members of the Preparatory Committee of the Exposition with H. H. Kung as Chairman and Cheng Hung-lien as chief secretary of the Committee.

New Export Tariff Expected To Increase Revenues

The Legislative Yuan on April 18 passed the new national export tariff law which is expected to double the revenue obtained by the previous export tariff. Tea is to be exempted from duty and there will be no change in the rate on soya beans. The rate on silk will range from $7.50 to $15. Textiles and machinery will be taxed uniformly, thus doing away with the old system of granting exemption to individual factories. The new law will be promulgated by the Government Council shortly.

Shanghai and Neighboring Cities Linked by New Phone System

A new telephone service between Paoshan and Kaiting by way of Yangying and Liuying villages has been installed and is expected to be in operation by the end of May. The new line may be connected with the Shanghai Telephone system in order that direct communication by phone may be established between Shanghai and Kaiting, the distance covered by the new service being over 13 miles.

Conservancy Engineering Society Organized at Nanking

To study river projects and promote conservancy works, a group of Chinese river works engineers has organized a National Conservancy Engineering Society which held its formative meeting at the Huai River Conservancy Bureau at Nanking on April 21. Li Yi-shi and Li Shu-tien were elected president and vice-president of the Society respectively at the meeting. A board of directors was also elected with Mao I-sheng as Chairman.

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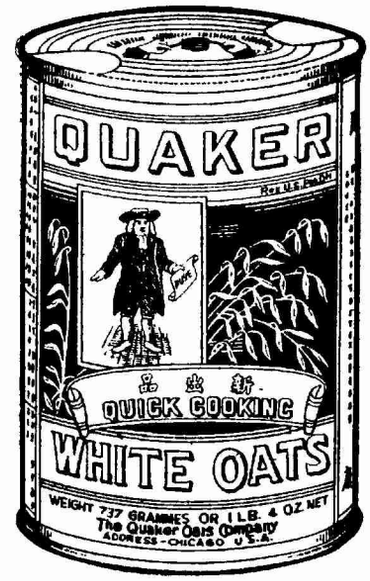

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Nanking Appoints Delegates to Labor Conference

M. Thomas Chu, chief foreign secretary of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters, and Tsiang Lu-foo, Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Rome, have been appointed by the National Government first and second delegates to the forthcoming International Labor Conference to be held at Geneva on May 8. A sum of $40,000 has been appropriated by the Government as the travelling and other expenses for the delegates.

Haichow Harbor Works Under Way

Haichow, a strategic point in northern Kiangsu and eastern terminus of the Lunghai Railway, has been selected as the site of a new harbor on the China coast and construction work on the harbor will be started presently. According to a report in the *Sin Wan Pao*, the new harbor, when completed, will measure five Chinese li (one li equals ⅓ of a mile,) in width and six li in length. Chien Tsung-tsi, who is in charge of the work, has gone to Haichow to inspect the construction.

New Apportionment of Shanghai Wharfage Dues

As a result of conferences between the representatives of the Chinese Municipality and the authorities of the two foreign settlements at Shanghai, it has been decided to re-apportion the revenues resulting from assessment of wharfage dues. Of the total income amounting to more than $1,000,000 the Chinese Municipality in future will receive approximately $700,000. Previously all the money, with the exception of about $10,000, went to the two foreign settlements. Gen. Chang Chun stated that the new arrangement would become effective immediately.

Government Considers Measures to Aid the Unemployed

In response to a special communication from the Central Party Headquarters urging relief of unemployment in China, the Ministry of Industries has petitioned the National Government to formulate immediate measures for the reclamation and colonization of undeveloped lands in the country in order to afford employment to the people who are now without occupation. Meanwhile, the Ministry has also requested that a law governing the employment question be drafted and enacted so that steps may be taken to select men for the particular jobs for which they fitted.

Shantung Government to Float Silk Loan

In a communication to the Ministry of Industries, the Shantung Provincial Government petitions permission to float a silk loan to the amount of $5,000,000 in order to raise necessary funds for the rehabilitation of the silk industry in the province. In view of the fact that the annual exports of silk from Shantung do not amount to $5,000,000, the Ministry instructs that the loan, if it is to be floated, must be limited to the amount of $1,000,000. Negotiations are now being carried on between the Ministry and the Shantung Provincial Government regarding the amonnt of the loan which will be definitely fixed shortly.

Chin Huai River in Nanking to be Dredged

The Chin Huai River at Nanking will be dredged shortly in order to open a new means of communication in the Capital and afford the people the pleasure of boat excursions on week-end days, it was announced by the Public Works Bureau of the Nanking Municipality on April 26. The Chin Huai River is of historical reknown and once rivaled the West Lake in Hangchow for its colorful life. For many years it has been neglected and is now filled with silt. In order to restore its former navigable condition, it has to be dredged. Funds are reported to have been appropriated by the Nanking Municipal Authorities.

Japanese Financial Agent to be Withdrawn

The stringent financial situation and necessity for retrenchment is given as the motive for the withdrawal of the Japanese Government's Financial Agent in China, according to a *United Press* report from Tokyo, dated April 21. The report stated that Japan no longer will maintain a Financial Agent in China, the Ministry of Finance announced to-day. The post, which has been vacant for a year, has been abolished. Abolition of the post will result in an annual saving of Yen 35,000. The post has been abolished by Imperial Ordinance, resulting in criticism of the Ministry of Finance in some quarters.

Nanking Plans Reclamation of Border Territories

In order to develop and reclaim the border districts for agricultural and industrial purposes, a Nanking dispatch in the *Republican Daily News* on April 24 stated that the Ministry of Industries has decided to establish a Reclamation Bureau in the Northeast and Northwest Provinces and a sum of $12,000,000 will be raised for the purpose. It is understood that the Ministry has formulated a scheme for the establishment of a Government Reclamation Bank with a capital of $6,000,000, and as soon as the scheme is approved by the Government, the Bank will be organized.

Radio Stations to Operate International Service

The Ministry of Communications announced on April 24 that all the Government Radio Stations in the country will operate international services from May 15 and international messages will be receivable at every station for transmission abroad on and after that date. Hitherto, radio messages could only be dispatched from Canton, Hankow, Swatow, Foochow, Shanghai and Amoy, but now, as a result of the order, the transmission of messages will be extended to 15 more cities; namely, Tientsin, Peiping, Nanking, Ichang, Anking, Hangchow, Ningpo, Wuhu, Tinghai, Tsingtao, Nanchang, Chungking, Wanhsien, Chefoo and Changsha.

The Re-demarcation of China's Foreign Boundaries

The Ministry of Interior at Nanking, in accordance with resolutions passed at the recent National Civil Affairs Conference, is taking steps to re-survey China's international boundaries. The report alleged that many boundary stones along the Sino-Siberian frontier and also along the frontier between Yunnan and Indo-China and Burmah, had been removed, hence a re-survey and marking of the frontier was necessary. It is planned to organize a National Boundary and Surveying Commission, which will invite interested foreign governments to sent representatives to China so as to facilitate the work of demarcation of China's boundaries.

China To Build Fast-Sailing Fishing Trawlers

The Ministry of Industry has petitioned the Executive Yuan for an annual appropriation $500,000 for five years to use in financing the construction of at least 100 steam fishing trawlers to serve as the nucleus of a new and efficient Chinese fishing fleet. According to the proposal, the subsidy should be jointly borne by the Ministry and the seven maritime provinces, (Kwangtung, Fukien, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Shantung, Hopei and Liaoning) which will be directly benefitted by the scheme. These provinces are to be each responsible for $350,000, and the Ministry for the balance of $150,000. It is claimed that such a fleet could yield at least 40 millions a year to the fishing industry.

Construction Work on the Lunghai Railway

The Ningpao-Tungkwan section of the Lunghai Railway will be completed in six months time and open to traffic by October this year, if the present plans of the Ministry of Railways can be successfully carried out. As a premliminary measure to the commencement of construction on the section, the Ministry has dispatched Lin Hung-hsun, chief engineer of the Lunghai Railway, to Shensi to survey the route of the projected extension so that work may be started immediately. It is reported that the construction expenses are be raised by the issuing of a public loan secured on the Russian Refunded Boxer Indemnity. In order to expedite the completion of the Railway, the Ministry plans to extend the line to Sinanfu, capital of Shensi, within two years.

Lunghai Railway Petitions for More Rolling Stock

A *Reuter* dispatch from Nanking on April 22 stated that due to the insufficiency of the existing rolling stock to handle the rapidly increased traffic, the Lunghai Railway Administration has petitioned the Ministry of Railways to purchase six additional new locomotives of the "Pacific" type and 200 steel freight cars for the line. It is learned that the petition has been approved by the Ministry and the orders for the new rolling-stock will be placed with foreign firms in Shanghai. The Tientsin-Pukow Railway has recently purchased 150,000 sleepers from the Dollar Company of America which are to be delivered before the end of the present month. A report from Peiping states that the revenue of the Peiping-Mukden Railway for March represented an increase of $90,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Criticism of U. S. Trade Methods in North Manchuria

The *North China Daily News* published a report from its correspondent in Harbin on April 22 stating that the American system of "cash-trading" is unsuited to conditions in North Manchuria and expressing the hope that American firms might adopt the credit methods of their European competitors, particularly the French, Belgians and Germans. The report stated that North Manchuria long had been accustomed to Russian trading methods which involved long credits, hence the country had not taken kindly to the American customs of demanding cash. It was claimed that since interest rates are lower abroad than in China, it would pay American firms to grant credits. Hope was expressed that the elevation of the American Consulate to a Consulate-General, would lead to improved American business and improved business methods in the North Manchurian area.

Likin Successfully Abolished in Honan Province

The *North China Daily News* on April 23 published the following paragraph from a correspondent's letter referring to the successful enforcement of the Government's orders for abolition of the likin tax.

"Formerly we were always being asked for likin taxes at every country or town boundary if we moved any drugs or other valuables. Returning this time from England I had a large consignment of drugs for hospital use from England. After paying the customs charges according to schedule in Hankow, the present lot was taken overland into Hunan through Changsha and then on overland to this place. No charge of any kind such as likin was even asked for. To have carried out such a reform extending as it does here into the heart of a distant province like Hunan and affecting as it does the pockets of its former collectors, it in itself a thing which speaks volumes for the influence and control which the present National Government are exercising in the country.

International Investment Trust Company Shows Big Profits for Year

The annual report of theInternational Investment Trust Company Ltd., for the year ending March 31, 1931, shows the company made a profit during the year of Tls. 559,-156,30. In their report the directors recommend writing this off as follows: to preliminary expense Tls. 17,-291,16, to underwriting commission account, Tls.80,000; transfer to general reserve Tls.100,000, pay dividend of Tls.0,80 per share amounting to Tls.260,300 and carry forward to next year's account Tls.101,563,14. The company's investments are valued at cost at Tls.9,845,500,38 while their actual market value is placed at Tls.10,725,052.

Chinghsing and Chengfeng Mines Supplying Tientsin with Coal

The coal shortage at Tientsin, caused by the practical cessation of supplies from the Kailan mines, is being relieved as the result of an agreement reached with the North China Industrial Association and the Chinghsing and Chengfeng Mining Companies, whereby the railway will place at the disposal of said two companiess sufficient cars to carry coal from the mines (served by the Peiping-Hankow line) to Tientsin. Thirty thousand tons are to be transported each month, 10,000 of which are to be delivered to the members of the Industrial Association. The price of the coal has been fixed at $11.50 per ton.

American Women Now on Equality With Men

President Hoover last month signed the amendment to the Cable Act, sponsored by Mrs. Ruth Bryan, which provides that an American woman shall not forfeit her citizenship by marriage even though her alien husband may, because of race, nationality, or other causes be ineligible for citizenship. It permits women who have previously lost their citizenship by marriage to an ineligible alien to become repatriated without submitting to a long naturalization process. It also permits women married to aliens who have lived abroad for more than two years, and who have been formerly presumed to have lost their citizenship, to regain it. Details of the new law and comments thereon are contained in the *Literary Digest* of March 28 under the heading "American Women Are Americans." The new amendment places women and men on full equality as regards American marriage laws.

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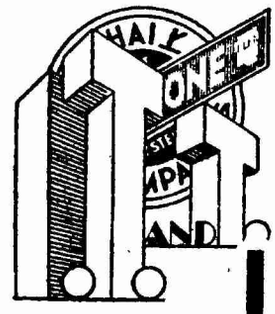

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Men and Events

The Liberal Cosmpolitan Club will hold a tiffin at the Sun Sun Hotel, Shanghai, Saturday, May 2, to be followed by a trip to Yih's Garden, Kiangwan.

Dr. Tsu Chuan Tuan has been appointed an instructor in botany at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he recently received the Ph.D. degree.

Morphine valued at $500,000 was seized by the Customs authorities at New York April 24. The drug was discovered in packages marked "cotton goods" landed from a German liner.

James M. Allison, a clerk in the U. S. Consulate General at Shanghai, has passed the examination for admission to the American foreign service, and will shortly depart for Washington.

A run on the Central Bank of Kwangtung (no connection with the Central Bank of China) occurred last week owing to money shops refusing to exchange silver for the notes of said bank.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Leeshi Wong, wife of Wong Chee, managing director of The Sincere Co., Ltd. Shanghai was held April 26. Burial took place at Luen Yee Cemetery, Chapei.

H. F. Handley-Derry, acting British Consul General at Tsinan, Shantung, has gone on leave. G. E. Combe, who was in Tsinan once before in 1917, is serving during Mr. Handley-Derry's absence.

The death occurred in Shanghai end of last week of Mrs. W. C. Stone, a pioneer woman missionary in China. Deceased was 85 years old. She was the mother of Dr. Mary Stone of Bethel Mission.

The death occurred in Shanghai end of last week of Mrs. Ikeda, wife of a member of the staff of the *China Press*. Mr. Ikeda is a member of the executive committee of the Japanese Residents' Corporation.

Mr. and Mrs. Ing-lih Chen announce the forthcoming marriage of their daughter Miss Naiven Chen to Chen Ying Chang. The ceremony will take place at the Burlington Hotel, Shanghai, May 22 at 5 p.m.

The Communist Party of Indo-China, which was formerly part of the Communist Party of France, has been admitted to independent membership of the Communist International, according to a *Rengo* telegram from Moscow April 25.

The National Government of China has accorded official recognition to the new Spanish Government. Instructions to this effect were transmitted to the Spanish Authorities through Wang Ling-koh, Charge d'Affaires at Madrid.

Variety, an American theatrical magazine, states that Miss Irene Corbally Kuhn, a former Shanghai newspaperwoman, later film critic of the New York *Daily News*, has been engaged by Fox Films. She is now at their Pacific Coast Studios.

Platt, White-Cooper and Company, a British law firm, are enquiring for information as to the whereabouts of Frederick Maurice Jonas, who was the proprietor of the Anglo-Chinese Tobacco Company, 20 Foochow Road, Shanghai, in 1910.

Dr. S. W. Li, former student at the Peking Union Medical College, but now a research student at Johns Hopkins Medical College, Baltimore, has been offered the professorship in obstetrics at the College of Medicine of the National Central University.

The Finnish steamship *Anversoise* arrived at Providence, R I., April 24, carrying three million feet of Soviet-Russian lumber. The lumber may not be landed until it has been proved conclusively that neither forced nor indentured labor was used in its production. A later telegram stated that the cargo had been admitted.

A Changchun telegram reports that the poor residents of the district of Chenchiatun rose in rebellion last week and attacked many wealthy families. *Rengo* says the situation is becoming more and more serious and the Chinese authorities are considering measures to supress the rioters.

Chu Chia-hua, President of the National Central University, has engaged the services of Professor Harold J. Laski of London University to join the faculty of the Law College of the Central University. The professor is expected to arrive at the Capital sometime in August.

A dispute at the gold and silver exchange in Hongkong on the night of April 22, between the chairman and some 90 members regarding making-up prices, culminated in a number of members storming the chairman with menacing fists. The chairman fled. The despute still remains unsettled.

Richard Halliburton, an American writer, has applied. through the U. S. State Department for a permit from the Japanese Government to fly over and land in Formosa on a pleasure flight which he proposes to make next January

In the application, Mr. Halliburton and his pilot, M. W. Stephens, Jr., say they want to fly from Amoy, China, to Formosa and from Formosa to Manila. The rest of their itinerary is not given. Halliburton, 31 years old, started to travel shorty after being graduated from Princeton University in 1921.

Reports from Tsinan indicate that the farmers in that section of Shantung are badly in need of rain. The winter and spring have been unusually dry. Diphtheria has been very prevalent of late in the Tsinan area and the various doctors in the city have been very busy inoculating large numbers of children in the schools.

Dr. George T. Blydenburgh, of the Methodist Mission, Nanchang, departed from Shanghai during the week for a holiday in Europe. He will attend an international hospital conference in Vienna in June. Dr. Blydenburgh is accompanied by his family and will later proceed to his home in Middletown, Connecticut.

Five women prisoners, who had been sentenced for various crimes, escaped from the prison at Canton April 23 in broad daylight by forcing a hole through the bars of their cell. They apparently made use of files which had been smuggled into the prison. One of the prisoners was a woman who had been found guilty of murder.

Andrew Edson,U. S. vice-consul at Tientsin,and Perry N. Jester and George Bliss Lane, U. S. vice consuls at Hongkong, have been promoted, according to recent advices from Washington. The Department of State has also announced a promotion for Claude A Buss, language officer attached to the United States Legation at Peking.

Miss Yoeh E. Wang, daughter of Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has entered the Chevy Chase School in Washington, D. C. Miss Wang went to America last year in company with the family of Dr. Ling Ping, Minister to Cuba, and after attending summer school at the University of Michigan, went to Washington. She is specializing in home economics.

The Soviet Chamber of Commerce for Western Trade at Moscow issues regularly a "Five-day Bulletin of Economic Information." A recent Soviet bulletin stated that according to data published by the Peoples Commissariat for Agriculture, 9,850,000 peasant holdings or 39.6 per cent of the total number of holdings in Soviet Russia, had voluntarily entered collective farms.

Fu-Wei Wong, a graduate of the New Bedford Textile School, has resigned his position as textile engineer of the Consolidated Tax Bureau, and has accepted the position of mill manager of the Jenli Woolen Factory, Tientsin. The Jenli Factory was recently organized by a group of American returned students in Peiping, the machinery for which has deen ordered from England, and is expected to arrive in June.

Miss Evangeline D. Edwards, a former resident of China, who has received the degree of Doctor of Literature in Oriental Languages from the University of London, is thought to be the first woman who has won this distinction. For the past 15 years she has been a teacher at the School of Oriental Studies. In order to obtain her degree she had to write a thesis on the Tang period in Chinese history.

The death occurred at Oxford, England, end of March, of Mrs. Soothill, formerly engaged in mission work in China, whose husband, Rev. W. E. Soothill, is now Professor of Chinese at Oxford University. Mrs. Soothill was 74 years of age. Her daughter, Lady Dorothea Hosie, who was on a lecture tour of the United States, hurried back to Englan d on hearing of her mothers illness, reach ing Plymouth March 29, just in time to attend the funeral, which was held the following day.

A request for the resignation of Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who was the center of several investigations during the past year, is contained in a petition being circulated among lay members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The petition and its demands, according to the Bristol (Va.) *Herald-Courier*, is being presented to the College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which will convene at Nashville, Tennessee, beginning of May.

E. Haward, editor of the *North-China Daily News*, delivered on address on "The Indian Frontier" before the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, April 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kelly, returned to Shanghai during the week from the United States where they have been on a combined business and pleasure trip. Mr. Kelly is general manager of Muller and Phipps (China) Ltd.

S. Slepack has arrived in Shanghai to take charge of the Soviet *Tass* News Agency, in succession to V. Rover, who departed for Russia last week. He will live at 18 Carter road.

H E. Morriss, one of the directors of the North China Daily News and Herald Ltd., departed from Shanghai during the week for England *via* Siberia. In this connection the *China Press* says "that he has donated $10,000 to the building funds of the Chinan Institute Stadium."

The Soviet Academy of Sciences at Leningrad recently announced that it is organizing and sending out in the course of the present year 40 scientific expeditions to various parts of the Soviet Union including Siberia, Kasakistan, Turkmenistan and Mongolia.

Direct day letter radio messages for Germany will be accepted by the Chinese Government Radio Administration commencing May 1. One-third of the ordinary rate will be charged. The intials "DLT." must precede the address in day letter messages.

A Japanese telegram from Changchun indicates that the South Manchuria Railway authorities are considering what action they will take within their zone regarding the announcement by the Chinese authorities in Manchuria that matches will become a monopoly as from May 1.

J. V. Crowe, general manager of Ford Motor Company, Exports, Inc., of Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Crowe, is scheduled to depart on May 16 on home leave to the United States. They will be absent from Shanghai for about six months.

Announcements were received in Shanghai this week of the marriage on April 4 at Newark, N. J., of Dr. L C. Hylbert, treasurer of the Baptist Mission in Shanghai, to Miss Ethel Lacy. Miss Lacy, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Lacy, of Newark, N. J., was also connected with the Baptist Mission at Shanghai.

A *United Press* telegram from Washington April 24 stated that it is expected that if business conditions in the United States continue bad, when the newly elected 72nd Congress convenes in December there will be a well organized and potent campaign in behalf of lower protective tariff schedules.

Approximately 400 male workers of the Hwa Shen Cigarette Factory, 68 Wayside Road, Shanghai, declared a "go slow" strike end of last week, demanding that the management issue 15 percent of the net profits of the factory for 1930 as a bonus to employees. The management had issued $34,500, but the workers are not content.

The death occurred at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, last week of R. V. Pearson, local manager of Connell Brothers' Company. He died in his sleep shortly after midnight April 24. Mr. Pearson came from the United States about two years ago. He was a member of the American and Columbia Country clubs. Mr. Pearson is survived by a 15-year old daughter, Florence, who is attending school at St. Louis, Mo.

F. E. O'Connor, Manager of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer pictures in China, was the host on the evening of April 23 to a novelty movie "melange" in honor of Mrs. A. P. Henningsen, Mrs. U. S. Harkson and Miss Ardeane Henningsen, who are departing shortly for the United States. A number of feature pictures were shown to about two hundred invited guests. The entertainment was held at the Carlton Theater.

Mrs. David Kinley, wife of Dr. David Kinley, former president of the University of Illinois, died in Shanghai on the morning of April 28, her death being due to smallpox. Dr. and Mrs. Kinley have been traveling in the Far East for several months, Dr. Kinley being a special commissioner of the Chicago World's Fair. Mrs. Kinley was 58 years of age and in addition to her husband, is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Frederick A. Brooks and Mrs. Janet Fraser.

Don Chisholm, of Charleston, South Carolina, a staff correspondent and special writer for the International News Service, owned by W. R Hearst, is at present in Shanghai, Mr. Chisholm joined the Hearst organization in 1924. In addition to representing the International News Service in European cities, where he was stationed for some time, Mr. Chisholm in previous years served as representative for New York and Washington dailies. In China Mr. Chisholm also acts as correspondent for the Baltimore *Sun* and the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

The CHINESE NATION

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National Aviation Conference Is Held at Nanking

A National Aviation Conference was held at Nanking last week, at which about seventy-five delegates attended. At the first general meeting on April 21 Colonel Chang Hui-chang, Director of the Aviation Department, reported on the work of his Department since its organization. Reports on the preparatory work and trial flights in connection with the Nanking-Berlin air service, the construction of seaplanes and the training of pilots, and aeronautical developments in the various provinces were made by representatives of the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of the Navy, and the provinces respectively. It was decided to appoint five sub-committees to study the proposals submitted, each sub-committee to be composed of 14 to 15 members.

A total of 199 proposals were received. The Secretariat has classified them as follows: Development of aviation, 27; aviation laws, 14; expansion of the air force, 13; aerial defence, 10; commercial aviation, 8; international aviation, 6; training of aviators, 27; publicity showing progress of aviation, 5; safety of air travel, 4; manufacture of aviation apparatus, 25; aeronautical industry, 6; expenses for aeronautical development, 13; encouragement and promotion of aviation, 31.

At the inauguration meeting April 20, General Tsao Hao-sen, Vice Minister of Nar, in an address dwelt on the importance of aviation as a fighting unit since the World War. He said its development in Europe, America and Japan since then had been remarkable, but China still lagged behind owing to lack of talent and financial resources. "We should therefore," he said, "strive to develop this line of activity as it is a much more potent force than either the army or the navy in national defence."

Chiang Kai-shek Emphasizes Importance of Aviation

President Chiang Kai-shek emphasized the important role aviation plays in communications. "China is one of the largest countries in the world in point of area," said President Chiang, "but owing in no small degree to the lack of communication facilities, she is not yet thoroughly unified and constructive work is at a standstill."

At the general meeting on April 22 a number of proposals dealing with the development of aviation and the training of aviators were passed. Among the resolutions adopted was one for the mapping of airways and construction of landing stations. Other resolutions provided for the opening of the North-west border regions through aerial communications and the formulation of aviation laws.

The Conference came to a close April 25 with an aerial demonstration in which members of the National Air Force and American, British and German aviators took part. The demonstration began with a parade of several airplanes of the Air Force flying in formation. This was followed by an example of parachute jumping performed by Assistant Commander Ting Chi-hsu of one of the Aviation Squadrons, who leapt from his plane from an altitude of 7,000 feet and landed in three minutes. Solo "stunting," such as somersaults, looping the loop, and other feats were performed.

At the closing ceremony of the Aviation Conference in the afternoon, General Chen Yi, Political Vice-Minister of War, declared that aviation had become so important in recent years that in order to increase the military strength of the country, the development of the army and navy as well as the air force must take place side by side.

A manifesto reviewing the deliberations and decisions of the Conference was issued. After lengthy deliberations, the Conference decided that the path to be pursued in the aeronautical development of China should be along the following lines:

1. Expansion of the National Air Force.
2. Fortification of the Capital and other important cities against aerial attacks.
3. Determination of a definite policy for aviation ministration.
4. Training of aviators.
5. Development of the airplane industry for the manufacture of parts and accessories.
6. Construction of aviation fields all over the country.
7. Operation of a compact system of air mail and passenger services.
8. Measures for the protection and safeguarding of flying.
9. Devotion of more adequate funds for aviations development.

Semi-Weekly Mail Services Between Nanking and Manchuli

Following the formal inauguration of the Nanking-Berlin air mail service on May 15, the Euro-Asia Aviation Corporation plans to make flights between Nanking and Manchuli twice a week. While the Peiping-Manchuli section will be traversed in broad daylight, as that part of the route is less familiar, it is proposed to operate night flights between Nanking and Peiping. Beacon lights are, therefore, being installed at the various ports of call in between. By this arrangement the journey by air from Shanghai to Manchuli and vice-versa may be accomplished in 24 hours.

Further C. E. R. Negotiations at Moscow

A the fourth meeting of the Sino-Soviet Conference at Moscow April 21, when the question concerning the redemption of the Chinese Eastern Railway was again brought up, M. Karakhan, the assistant Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, advocated that the original cost of construction of the Railway be first discussed before dealing with the procedure for its purchase by the Chinese Government. The question was later referred to the Experts Committee on the C. E. R. issue for further investigation.

Mo Te-hui, plenipotentiary delegate and concurrently Director-General of the C. E. R., in a recent cablegram instructed that all important documents concerning the Railway be dispatched immediately to Moscow by the diplomatic couriers.

Chien Tai and Hu Shih-tse, the technical experts, who are on their way to Moscow from Nanking, will negotiate regarding the restoration of commercial and diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Many high officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway, including Mr. Emshanoff, were telegraphically summoned back to Moscow for a conference, end of last week, supposedly in connection with the negotiations pertaining to the Chinese offer to purchase the Soviet interest in the line. The chief of the Commercial Department, Mr. Neopihanoff, refused to obey the summons to proceed to Moscow and departed for an unknown destination. The refusal of Mr. Neopihanoff to obey Moscow's orders created a sensation in Harbin.

The Board of Directors of the C. E. R. April 27 decided upon a ten percent reduction in the salaries of all employes because of the serious financial and economic situation in North Manchuria.

A later telegram reported the arrival of Mr. Neopihanoff at Dairen. In a statement published in one of the Russian newspapers in Harbin April 27 Mr. Neopihanoff declared that he intends to reside with his family in Dairen and has no intention of returning to Russia. Thus far there has been no explanation of Mr. Neopihanoff's action.

American Senators Coming to China to Investigate Silver Situation

A recent telegram from New York stated that Senator Key Pittman, from Nevada, who took a leading part in the recent discussions regarding a silver loan to China, has announced that he is leaving during May for China to study on the spot the causes of the silver depression and also the trade conditions as between the United States and China. He will act in his official capacity as the Chairman of the subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, which was empowered to investigate the reason for declining Sino-American trade and the relation of that decline to depressed silver values. In addition to Senator Pittman, there is also coming to China Senator Tasker L. Oddie. Both of them are from the state of Nevada, the former a Democrat and the latter a Republican.

Chinese Communists Active at Harbin

The Chinese authorities at Harbin on April 24 proclaimed temporal martial law in view of the growing subversive activities of Chinese communists with the approach of May Day. A *Rengo* dispatch says it is understood that arrested communists will be examined by the Provisional Martial Court at Harbin instead of the District Court, and those who are regarded as leaders are to be sentenced to the extreme penalty.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Development of Aviation

International Control of Aviation, by Kenneth W. Colegrove; World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1930. 234 pages.

In the days when knighthood was in flower and men wore iron clothing, a man on horseback with mace and sword was worth fifty serfs afoot. Then came the rifle, and one man was only a man. Exit the baron and en avant the common soldier. A revolution had taken place.

In the realm of naval construction, a revolution was effected by the construction of the first super-dreadnaught near the turn of the present century, and Great Britain, the mistress of the seas, suddenly found her proud ships of the line so much useless timber. She had to rebuild the backbone of her fleet, starting from scratch like any other power.

Revolutions of any kind, political or scientific, tend to reduce persons or nations of wealth and power but are welcomed by those who have little to lose and all to gain by the change. In the field of communications, Britain long controlled most of the oceanic cable lines, but with the advent of the radio her former supremacy has been seriously reduced. Indeed, a case might be made to prove that the relatively sad days Britain is experiencing as a nation today should be blamed on modern inventions. But that's another story.

Aviation is a revolution in the realm of transportation. Nations that were formerly out of the picture because of their lack of rail or motor roads suddenly find themselves at the scratch with all other nations in the race for air supremacy. Many nations of Latin America, particularly Colombia and Honduras, are jumping over the railroad and automobile stages of development entirely, and are going straight from horseback to the airplane method of transportation.

China today is in much the same position as Colombia and Honduras. If China were forced to wait for the long process of building up a system of highways and railroad before beginning to figure as a modern nation, she migh well despair. But maskee!. She can build landing fields As soon as the country is pacified, foreign capital will be begging to help her do this work.

All of which is more or less apropos a very interesting book which has been written by Professor Colegrove giving a review of the development of aviation to the present time (or until July, 1930), and setting forth the attempts that are being made to develop international rules unifying the control of air traffic. The book should be of interest to Chinese because it is a study of a revolution from which China has everything to gain and nothing to lose. Proud nations that have become accustomed to point with derision to Cathay, the land of slow and tortuous communications by means of canals built during the Ming dynasty, may soon find that China has as much air as anybody. The advantage of railroads and highways will always exist, but Europe and America may soon find that their relative superiority has been seriously reduced.

The part which China has played in international aviation up to the present time has been conspicuous by its absence. Professor Colegrave hardly bothers to take the Far East into consideration when he discusses the international conferences that have been held to study the development of aerial navigation. Foreign pilots who happen to fly to this part of the world find almost no provision made for their reception except in the largest cities. The rules that have been made are mostly in the nature of restrictions.

If China is to become air minded, no better beginning can be made than to study the progress of aviation in other parts of the world and the efforts being made to develop international rules of air control.

G. V. A.

Mission Policy in Korea

The Korean Church and the Nevius Methods, by Charles Allen Clark, D.D.,Ph.D. Fleming H. Revell, New York, 1930. 278 pages, with appendices and index.

This book on missionary methods in written by a professor in a Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Pyeng Yang, Korea. It would seem that Dr. Clark must have

had excellent opportunities to see the working of this method in Korea. We wonder if he has had as much experience with the results of other plans of work.

In Korea, a poor country financially, the method of using Korean Christians for voluntary and for locally-paid church work has been very fruitful. There are those who oppose this plan as being a narrow one, not emphasizing the breadth of Christianity, but confining it and restricting its benefits by using men of little education. Other of the Nevius methods are also criticized, but they seem to have been effective in Korea. For students of mission policy this volume should be of interest, both as a narrative and as a reference book. "So far as the writer has been able to discover, there is no other Mission field in the world where the Nevius plan has been adopted and expanded as it has been in Korea. So far as he has been able to discover, there is no Mission field in the world where in an equal period and with an equal expenditure of money and missionary time, there have been greater concrete results. . . The Methods do not constitute a panacea for all conditions and situations. They form simply one extremely useful plan of work which perhaps can be adapted to help in the majority of cases which are encountered. That is about all that needs to be claimed for them. The basal, fundamental idea in the Nevius system which makes the success possible is the self-support element. Next in importance comes the selfpropagation, and then self-government."

The book takes up the story of the whole working-out of Dr.Nevius's original scheme of work, both historically and topically. The appendices give statistical tables and authorities for statements made, so that Dr. Clark has presented the pubic with a scholarly and illuminating book upon a subject which is evidently very near to his own heart.

G. B. S.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The *International Index* to *Periodicals*, published quarterly in New York, by the H. W. Wilson Company, contains a cumulative author and subject index to a selected list of the periodicals of the world. *The Review* is one of the periodicals whose subject matter is indexed.

Volume 1 of the Report of Justice Feetham to the Shanghai Municipal Council was made public in book form last week. It is a volume of 872 pages and is accompanied by a map. It was printed by the *North China Daily News*. In a covering letter to the Chairman of the Council Justice Feetham states that the report is to be translated into Chinese.

The *American Business World* is the name of a monthly publication published at 160 Fifth Avenue, New York. The March issue contains an article by William F. Dimelow on "A Suggested Solution to the Business Depression."

The March 18 issue of *Foreign Policy Reports* is devoted to the Balkan situation. It is stated that the Macedonian problem is the most difficult one which the Second Balkan Conference will have to face.

The November 1930 issue of the *Statistical Monthly*, published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Legislative Yuan, was published last week. It contains detailed information on the argiculture of several provinces in China, price indexes of various commodities and tables of commercial and financial information of great value, not only to officials, but to merchants.

The Memoirs of the National Research Institute of Geology (No. X) in the Academia Sinica series (published by the National Research Institute of Geology of Shanghai) contains a treatise by F. E. Woo on "Experimental Determination of Young's Moduli of Rocks." Another volume entitled *Contributions* is published in Chinese and German. It is copiously illustrated and treats of various fossil formations, fauna and rocks in several regions of China.

Whitaker's Almanac was established in London in 1868. The issue for 1931, copies of which are available in Shanghai, is in the usual form and contains up-to-date information respecting governments, populations, commerce and statistics in general. It contains a list of the members of the Royal Family, the peerage, members of Parliament and also of all persons bearing titles. Detailed information is given of the various parts of the British Empire, also of all other countries. The nearest American publication of a similar character is the *World Almanac*. Whitaker's, however, has a more world-wide outlook and in its general make-up adheres to a somewhat more conservative style of contents.

A Reply by Mr. Impey

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

I have seen to-day in the columns of *The Leader* a reprint of an attack on me by an anonymous Chinese correspondent, which appears to have originally been printed in *The China Weekly Review*.

In it he refers to a supposed article or cable of mine sent from Harbin at the time of the Sino-Russian conflict of 1929. I am unable to find the message referred to on my cable counterfoils nor amongst clippings from my papers, nor does it seem to have been noticed by any of my friends here. I have consulted my journalistic confreres here who were with me in Harbin at the time and they disclaim any knowledge of the story referred to and state that they certainly formed no part of any committee to investigate such a story. I would add to this the fact that I was only in Harbin for part of the duration of the war, that I was not then acting for the *Morning Post*, that I am sure that Sir Perceval Phillips who succeeded me would never send out any news for which he had not substantial sources, while my files do not show any similar message at a later date either. At the same time I would point out that some of the foreign correspondents were considerably inconvenienced by the sending back of their cables from the telegrph office to some unknown destination in the Hotel Moderne at Harbin for inspection or censorship, so that surely any message of the nature described that was unpalatable to the authorities would certainly have been held up, or at least referred back to the correspondent concerned.

Regarding my anonymous critic's references to the story about nonpayment of policemen in Peking or elsewhere. My story was that the man said he was formerly in the police force and was now out of luck. Having in mind the numerous occasions on which pay has been in arrears here in Peking in the various governmental departments I saw no reason to disbelieve him or to suppose that the police are now so fortunate as to be paid a fortnight in advance. My correspondent says that this is the case, so that unless he is "mistaken" there ought to be quite a queue waiting to get jobs in the police. This being so perhaps he can explain why in my particular residential area here the local merchants and householders formed an association which has hired a couple of night watchment to patrol the district between the hours of eight in the evening and eight in the morning. Any time my "mistaken" disparager cares to call here between those hours I will be glad to show him an empty police box (unless it is stolen in the meantime) and two solemnly parading night watchmen with drum and wooden staves complete.

Concerning the local police force which I am supposed to have referred to as beggars, I have never done so for the reason that I am sure they are much too reliable a body of men to beg or accept bribes, even in the days when they were not "paid a fortnight in advance" but were several months in arrears on their pay. This is not the first time that I have waritten an article about the police when I had reason to believe that they were having any difficulties to their payment, and on one occasion an official in the previous regime told me that the protest in the papers had had some effect. It seems to me that the anonymous "Chinese correspondent" is barking up the wrong tree when he tries to drag in extraterritorial rights and blame me for being a foreigner.

Peiping, April 24, 1931.

Outspoken Comment on Social Questions by Senator Couzens

Senator James Couzens from Michigan, who was formerly a partner with Henry Ford, and one of America's wealthy men, in a recent interview with the *United Press* stated that capitalists in the United States as well as in other countries have been too busy piling up wealth to see the handwriting on the wall. "Unless," said Senator Couzens, "the present system is improved, the workers themselves, in company with what we call the middle class, will regulate it. Our industrial leaders must become social minded. From our own experience I much prefer to rely upon private initiative in business and industry. But, I am becoming convinced that we cannot depend upon private initiative much longer."

If industry would assume responsibility for making certain of an assured annual income for the workers, Senator Couzens said, the workers could be counted upon to see to it that somehow industry would get its money's worth.

Who's Who in China

T.F. Yang Sao-yun, president of Shanghai Special District Court; born in Tungnan Hsien, Szechuen, 1893; received his early education in his native province; studied law in the Peking Government University and was graduated with LL.B. degree; pursued his advanced legal study in France and was a graduate from Doctors College of Paris University; appointed compiler of the Law Codification Bureau and commssioner in charge of translation of legal works; professor of law at the National Law College of Peking and the School of Political Science; adviser to the Szechuen Military Governor's Office; special compiler of the National Law Compilation Bureau; president of the Soochow Judicial Bureau and acting president of the Soochow District Court; president of the Shanghai District Court and concurrently dean and acting president of the Shanghai Law College; now president of Shanghai Special Area District Court in the International Settlement; address: Shanghai Special District Court, Shanghai.

T. F. Yang Sao-yun (Yang Chao-hsun)
楊肇勛

No Intoxicating Advertisements

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

Allow me to commend the clean type of advertising you have in your valuable magazine. I have read with profit *The China Weekly Review* for several years, and do not remember seeing a single advertisement of intoxicating liquors. I think you are to be commended for this It shows your real interest in the welfare of those living in the ports of China and in China as a whole. It is my honest opinion that within not a great many years all of the best newspapers will cut out entirely advertising whiskey, which has proven a curse not only to those who use it, but to mankind in general. Will you, therefore, just allow me to express my appreciation of your position, for I know you receive as do other newspapers and magazines, requests for the advertising of whiskies. As a resident of the Far East and interested in the welfare of China, I have wanted to express myself in this way, and, am sure, I express at the same time the feelings of many others.

C.M.A.

Harbin, China, April 21, 1931.

Two Chinese Officials Impeached

Two impeachment charges were brought up by the Control Yuan and granted by the National Government April 24. Pursuant to petitions from the Control Yuan, the Nationl Government Council by resolutions adopted at its 20th regular meeting, ordered the trial and punishment of Hsu Chung-pai, a secretary of the Legislative Yuan, and Chang Hung-chun, Director of the Land Bureau of the Nanking Municipality. The resolution also calls upon the Judicial Yuan to investigate into the alleged criminal offence with which Hsu Chung-pai is charged.

Chang Hung-pai, the Land Bureau Director, is charged with having gambled at public hotels, patronized prostitutes, and also to have seduced and afterwards deserted a Hunanese woman.

Hsu Chung-pai is charged with complicity with his brother in levying illegal taxes and wantonly imposing penalties.

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1210

The public is hereby notified that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of carge suspeoned, on Tuesday, the 5th May, 1931, which has been set aside by the Government as a national holiday.

W. R. Myers.
Commissioner of Customs

Custom House
Shanghai, 27th April, 1931.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1209

In accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Finance through the Inspector General of Customs the Public is hereby notified that beginning from the 1st May, 1931, the Central Bank of China will be prepared to sell Customs Gold Unit notes, in denominations of C.G.U. 10.00, C.G.U. 5 00, C.G.U. 1.00, 20 Cent and 10 Cent, at rates ascertainable from Central Bank of China upon application.

Such bank-notes, the issuance is by Government order confined to the Central Bank of China, will be accepted in unlimited amounts in payment of import duty and other charges payable in Customs Gold Units.

(W. R. Myers)
Commissioner of Customs

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 24th April, 1931.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF CHINA

The Central Bank of China notifies the public that beginning from May 1st, 1931 it will be prepared to issue its notes in Customs Gold Units at rates which may be ascertained upon application. Customs Gold Unit notes wi.l be available in denominations of C.G.U. 10.00, C.G.U. 5.00, C.G.U. 1.00, C.G.U. 20 Cents and C.G.U. 10 Cents.

Shanghai, April 24, 1931.

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China and the League of Nations

The following communique was issued by the National Government at Nanking April 27, the text being supplied by the Kuo Min News Agency.

With the departure of Sir Arthur Salter and Monsieur Maurice Frere from Nanking on April 27th, the work of the League of Nations Mission, sent at the request of the National Government, terminates. The Directors from the three technical organizations of the League, namely, Dr. L Raichman, Director of the Health Section, Mr. Robert Haas, Director of the Transit Section, and Sir Arthur Salter, Director of the Economic and Financial Section each accompanicd by other members of the Secretariat, successively arrived in China between December and March.

After joint conveersations between these officers of the League and the Members of the Government, the Government has made a proposal to the League of Nations for regular collaboration, based on the principle that the technical organisations of the League shall be continuously available to advise the Government and the new National Economic Council, which has just been created, in connection with the plans of national reconstruction.

Dr. Rajchman had already made an earlier visit to China in the previous winter, when he took back to Geneva a plan of collaboration proposed by the Ministry of Health, including arrangements for technical advice by experts from the League in regard to quarantine, a new Central Field Health Station in Nanking, medical education, and cholera control in Shanghai, travelling fellowships in Europe and America provided by the League.

This plan was duly approved by the Health Committee and the Council of the League, and was put into effect in May of last year, so that practical collaboration between the National Government and the League in health matters was already an accomplished fact when Dr. Rajchman came again last December. During this visit, however, it has been arranged, after conversations between him and the new National Health Administration, that the plan will be extended to cover additional activities.

As a result of the conversations with Mr. Haas, the Government has requested the assistance of the Transit Organisation of the League in connection with the final establishment of the scheme for the improvement of the Hwai River, and has also asked that experts of this organisation should make a preliminary enquiry into the problems under consideration by the North China River Commission, and, in addition, be available for consultation on the technical aspects of the proposal relating to harbor development in the area of Greater Shanghai.

The Transit Organisation has also been invited to help in the creation of a technical civil engineering field station, to be established at the National Capital, of which the main objects are to facilitate the training of civil engineers, to help in the preparation and supervision of future enquiries and surveys, concerning in particular road building and river conservancy work, and to form the nucleus of a national service of civil engineers.

Sir Arthur Salter has been asked by the Governmet to discuss questions relating to the effect on China's economic activities of the presnt world depression; and a series of informal and personal conversations have taken place on a number of practical problems which now present themselves in the sphere of financial and economic policy. A procedure has also been arranged which is designed to secure that the League's Economic and Financial Organization shall be continuously available to advise the Government and the National Economic Council, who will ask the assistance of the several committees associated with the Organization, in advising, or collaborating in the framing of schemes, on particular problems as they arise within the sphere of financial and economic policy.

The Government hopes that during the first stages of its reconstruction work it may be possible for the League to arrange for an adviser to come to China, who will assist the Government to decide the exact method by which, in regard to each problem within the sphere of any of the technical organisations, and among them the Economic and Financial Organization of the League, advice and assistance might best be obtained; and on its side, the Government is appointing an official to act as correspondent to the Economic and Financial Section of the League in order to secure a regular exchange of all requisite information.

The Government trusts that these arrangements and proposals will result in a close, constant and fruitful collaboration between the National Government and its National Economic Council on the one hand, and the League of Nations on the other.

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Official Customs Statement Exonerates Mrs. Garfield Huang

Following the rumor circulated in Shanghai and elsewhere alleging that Dr. May Pai, wife of Garfield Huang, general secretary of the National Anti-Opium Association of China, was involved in morphine smuggling in Hongkong during their absence in Formosa, both the Association and the local Kuomintang, after careful investigation into the charge, issued statements exonerating Mrs. Huang which were published by Chinese and Foreign local press recently. In order to prove the innocence of his wife, Garfield Huang recently secured the services of Messrs. Platt, White Cooper & Co. of Shanghai and that of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist of Hongkong to approach the Custom authorities of Hongkong. The reply received was a positive denial of the allegation against Mrs. Huang. The Hongkong authorities searched their records for the past four years up to the present, they found nothing against Mrs. Huang, in fact nothing against any Chinese lady. It is believed that the rumor was circulated by enemies of the National Anti-Opium Association in order to discredit its good work.

Letter from Wilkinson & Grist of Hongkong to Platt, White-Cooper & Co. reads as follows:

Messrs. Platt, White-Cooper & Co.,
23, Peking Road,
Shanghai.

Re: Dr. May Pai & Morphine

DEAR SIRS,

We duly received your letter of the 13th instant herein. There is no such official as the Commissioner of Customs in Hongkong, but there is a Commissioner of Chinese Maritime Customs in Hongkong and also a Superintendent of Imports and Exports, who is responsible for anti-smuggling measures on behalf of the Government.

We interviewed the Commissioner of Maritime Customs and he informed us that he had already received some communication from a Chinese Superintendent of Customs in reference to the matter and that he was making enquiries but that at the time of our interview he had no knowledge of any charges against Dr. May Pai in respect of smuggling morphine.

We thereupon called upon the Superintendent of Imports and Exports in Hongkong and showed him your letter. He informed us that he had nothing whatever against Mrs. May Pai, and, in fact, there had been no recent seizures of morphine in which any Chinese lady was concerned from the year 1927 up to the present time. We accordingly wrote to him confirming this interview and requested him to give us a letter of confirmation. We enclose copies of the correspondence that has passed between us and the Superintendent. We anticipate that your client has already arranged for a report to be made to him by the Chinese Maritime Customs. If there are any further steps we can take, please let us know.

We enclose a note of our charges.

Yours faithfully,
WILKINSON GRIST

P. S. The original letter from the Superintendent is enclosed.

Letter from the Superintendent of Imports and Exports of Hongkong reads as follows:

Imports and Exports Department
Hongkong
15th April, 1931.

Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist,
Solicitors,
Hongkong.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter of 14th April I have to inform you that no recent seizure has been made of morphine in which any Chinese lady was concerned, and according to the table given at the end of the annual departmental reports for the years 1927, 28 & 29 there was no seizure of morphine in which any Chinese lady was concerned.

Yours truly,
J. D. LLOYD
Superintendent, Imports and Exports.

Soviet Representative Takes Over Consulate from Germans

The old Russian Consulate in Whangpoo Road, formerly occupied by the Soviets, has been handed over to A Levin, manager of Centrosojus (England) Ltd., representatives here of the Soviet government of Russia, by the German consulate general, in whose care the building and contents have been since December 23, 1927. The Soviets had expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of care shown by the Germans while the building was in their hands.

Smedley Butler to Head Oregon State Police

Major General Smedley D. Butler, who was formerly at the head of the U. S. Marine forces in China and later came into prominence because of the Mussolini incident, last week accepted an invitation to assist in organizing a State Police Force for Oregon. He also intimated that he will be a candidate for the United States Senate. General Butler made a statement in Philadelphia that on May 15 he will proceed to the Pacific Coast to confer with Governor Julius L. Meier of Oregon, who gave him his appointment.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FIRST NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONVENTION

(*Continued from page 297*)

hope that more practical and feasible solutions for these outstanding problems may be reached.

Nanking, April 26th, 1931.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION LAW

The National Government on April 25 promulgated the law governing the National People's Convention, the following being a summary of the translation issued through the official *Kuomin* news agency:

"The National People's Convention shall consist of delegates elected by profesional organizations in the various provinces and municipalities, Mongolia and Tibet and by Chinese residing abroad. Members of the C.E.C. and Supervisory Committee and State Councillors may attend. Reserve members of the C.E.C. and Central Supervisory, heads of ministries and commissions and other persons specially authorized may attend, but without voting power. The delegates shall elect from their own members a Presidium consisting of seven to nine members. The Presidium may decide matters pertaining to the Convention's organization, the agenda, safeguarding and discipline of delegates. All delegates shall take an oath, accepting the bequeathed teachings of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen; to carry out the Three People's Principles, Five-Power Constitution and strive for national unification and reconstruction.

"The Convention shall last from ten to fifteen days, but may be extended. The date of the opening ceremony will be fixed when a majority of the delegates have arrived in the National Capital. The proceedings shall be open to the public, but one-third of the members present may petition for secret sessions. Resolutions must be passed by a majority vote to become effective. There shall be special committees on investigating qualification of members, proposals investigating committees, special investigating committees. All resolutions must be carried out by the National Government. There shall be a secretariat and body of guards.

"Delegates may freely express their opinions in the convention, but shall be amenable to ordinary provisions of law for the publication of notes or speeches. Members violating the law or disturbing the meeting may be reprimanded. In case of violation of Chairman's orders, the Chairman may prohibit member from speaking, or recommend special cases to special committees. In case of members raising serious disturbances in the meeting the Chairman may, upon majority vote, warn, demand apology, suspend or deprive members from attending meetings. One-third of delegates may move penalties for disturbance of order. Members who are in the Capital and fail to attend for three days without good reason, may be deprived of qualification to attend. The Convention Law shall become effective immediately and its interpretation shall be exerised by the Government."

While most of the provinces and municipalities have elected their delegates for the National People's Convention, it is possible that only a formal opening meeting will be held on the scheduled opening date, May 5 and the actual work of the Convention postponed for a week, due to the inability of many of the delegates to reach Nanking in time. A report in *The China Times* on April 22 also stated that work on the construction of the assembly hall in Nanking where the meeting will be held, has not yet been completed and may necessitate a short delay. A *Kuomin* report from Nanking on April 22 stated that elections are now in progress in Chekiang, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Hopei, Shensi, Heilungkiang, Chahar, Honan, Fukien, Szechuen, Liaoning, Kwangtung, Hunan, Suiyuan, Tientsin, Harbin, Shanghai and Peiping. The elections have been completed in Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Shantung, Yunnan, Kansu, Ninghsia, Kirin, Kokonor, Hankow, Honolulu and Chile.

Delegates elected in Nanking included Huang Chungchang, who received 19,392 votes; Hung Lo-tung, 13,505 votes and Tu Chi-an, 8,863 votes.

Yeh Chu-tsang, chairman of the Kiangsu provincial government and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, will be appointed chief secretary of the Convention. The total number of delegates expected to attend the Convention is 520.

A report in the *China Times* stated that the three major problems coming before the Convention will be the question of exterritoriality, adoption of a provisional constitution and re-demarcation of the country into 69 smaller provinces. The proposed split-up of the present provinces into smaller areas has not yet been worked out, but a *Kuomin* report stated Kiangsu would be converted into three provinces to be known as "Chien-yen," embracing Shanghai, Soochow, Changchow, Nanking and other cities south of the Yangtsze; Tun-Hai, comprising Chungking, Tungchow, Haichow and other cities north of the Yangtsze; Kuei-Teh, including Hsuchow, Kueiteh and part of northern Anhwei. The three Manchurian provinces will be split into seven, but little change is contemplated in the western border provinces.

A dispatch from Nanking on April 21 referring to the balloting for delegates in that city stated that 46,000 voters cast their ballots, the voting taking place in 16 districts and was participated in by 150 electoral organizations, including labor and peasants organizations, chambers of commerce, educational associations, universities, etc.

All delegates to the Convention must possess themselves with three photos for identification purposes, one to be attached to the certificate testifying to the election of the delegate. The successful candidates at Shanghai were Wang Yen-sung, representing chambers of commerce; Hou Ta-chun, represeting Labor Unions; Chen Kuan-sen, representing peasants unions; Hu Shu-hua, representing so-called liberal professions.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who is now in Peiping opening an office for the Vice-Commander-in-chief, announced that he would proceed to Nanking immediately so as to be present before the opening of the Convention. He stated that he hoped in future to spend about one-third of his time in Nanking, the remainder in Mukden and Peiping. He also announced that he would appropriate the sum of $150,000 to pay Feng Yu-hsiang's traveling expenses abroad. Feng was definitely stated to be still in southern Shansi.

Nanking staged an elaborate celebration on April 18, commemorating the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the National Capital at Nanking. Wang Chung-hui of the Judical Yuan spoke on the extensive development which had taken place since the establishment of the Capital, while Shao Yuan-chung spoke on plans for making Nanking a cultural center of the country.

The Government announced on April 18 that Kwangchang, last remaining Red stronghold in Hupeh had been captured by the Nationalist troops and that a reward of $100,000 had been offered for the capture of Ho Lung the notorious Communist leader. Most of his forces were said to have been scattered.

The *Shanghai Evening Post* on April 28 published a dispatch from Hankow by the *United Press* stating that the Government forces operating in Hupeh province had administered a crushing defeat to the forces of Ho Lung, red commander who has been operating in that district for practically three years. The correspondent claimed that 1,800 of Ho Lung's followers were captured and decapitated, but that Ho Lung managed to escape. Following Ho Lung's occupation of the town of Kingmen and the sacking and burning of the place, the Government launched an attack on his forces resulting in their defeat. A dispatch from the correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* stationed at Nanchang, stated that following the launching of a general drive on the Communist forces in Kiangsi by Gen. Ho Ying-ching, the reds had scattered, making it difficult for the government forces to round them up. However, it was stated the Government now has 250,000 soldiers in the province and it was only a matter of time until the reds would be eliminated.

The *China Press* on April 28 published a dispatch from Nanking stating that the Control Yuan had instituted formal impeachment proceedings against Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, chairman of the Anhwei provincial government. The charges included violation of the government tax laws by instituting heavy levies following abolition of likin, violation of the opium laws by encouraging production of poppies and collecting so-called opium revenues.

A *Reuter* dispatch from Chengtu, capital of Szechuen, stated that the political crisis in the province had somewhat abated and the province was now largely controlled by the two commanders, Liu Hsiang and Liu Wen-hui.

Reports from Nanking during the week stated that Gen. Wu Pei-fu, former leader of the Chihli Party, who has been living in retirement in Szechuen province, may visit Nanking and ultimately take up his residence in Hangchow, capital of Chekiang province.

FIRST VOLUME OF JUSTICE FEETHAM'S REPORT IS PUBLISHED

(Continued from page 303)

centre, but the main cause of the concentration of trade, industrial and banking interests within the area of the Settlement and its immediate vicinity, has been the security aforded to life and property by the special regime established in the Settlement, and it is a matter of vital importance that this security should be maintained in the future. Opinions to this effect are stated in emphatic terms by Foreign Chambers of Commerce, and by the Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association; a group of Chinese bankers, in expressing the same view, added two qualifying statements: (1) that security in the Settlement, particularly security for the erson, had diminished in recent years; and (2) that "they felt that the security which Shanghai afforded must be maintained and improved, but that the Settlement regime could not be regarded as permanent, since it was inconsistent with the trend of Chinese national development."

Land Tenure Under Consular Deeds

Chapter V. The system of land tenure in the Settlement under Consular title deeds is dealt with in this Chapter which describes the special advantages of such titles owing to the clear evidence which they afford of legal rights, the facility with which they can be transferred, and the immunity from illegal interference with rights of property which they ensure. Reference is made to the extent to which landed property in the Settlement is used for the purpose of supporting credit, and providing security for the fulfilment of contracts. The position as to Chinese ownership of land in the Settlement is discussed, and reference is made to the contrast between the Settlement and Chinese areas, so far as concerns respect paid to rights of private property in land. The question of the high land values prevailing in the Settlement and the great building development which has has taken place are also dealt with.

The chapter includes an extract from a Memorandum on land values contributed by the Shanghai Real Property Owners' Association which contains information as to comparative values of property inside and outside the Settlement.

Foundations Of Security

The concluding Chapter of Part III (Chapter VI), which is entitled "Foundations of Security" examines the reasons for the contrast which exists in respect of security between the Settlement and areas under purely Chinese control.

The security existing under the Settlement regime is shown to depend upon two factors—protection and law. As the result of the protection against dangers, arising from external attack or internal disorder, afforded to the Settlement by international co-operation, the Settlement enjoys a completer degree and a greater certainty of protection than areas which are under Chinese control. The Settlement's long continued and uninterrupted tradition of security greatly strengthens its position and reputation as a business centre, and particularly as a banking centre. It is pointed out, however, that protection alone cannot give security, in the full sense in which that term is used, i.e. security, which includes safeguards for individual liberty and personal rights.

> There may be effective protection against external violence, and prevention of interrnal disorder, but the position of the individual in regard to his personal rights depends, in the last resort, on the character of the government to whose authority he is subject. The possession and use of forces adequate for the purpose of protection enable a Government to solve "the problem of order," but something more is needed if it is also to solve "the problem of liberty." The latter problem can only be solved by a government, strong enough to maintain order, the authority of which is based on law and limited by law.

Rule of Law in the Settlement

The position with regard to the rule of law in the Settlement is summarized as follows:—

> Taking the position as a whole, it can be said with truth that in the Settlement that rule of law prevails. To say this does not mean or imply that arrangements as to the recognition of laws to be applied, and the exercise of legislative power, or as to the constitution and jurisdiction of the Courts entrusted with the enforcement of laws, are in all respects satisfactory; or that the courts always give right decisions; or that there is an absence of lawbreaking; or that many criminals do not escape punishment; but it does mean that in the Settlement speaking generally, the authority of law is upheld, and private rights are respected, and that the Settlement is governed by an executive authority (the Council of the Settlement) vested with powers which are limited and defined by its constitution, and subject, in respect to the exercise of those powers, to the control of Courts of law which are independent of itself.
>
> It should be noted that the position of the Council, as above stated, is based on Treatly provisions, (including under that term the Land Regulations) which regulate the government of the Settlement and the rlation of that government to the Courts, and which cannot be changed except by a process of negotiation between the different Powers concerned.

Ineffective Rule by Nanking

The question is then asked whether the rule of law, in the sense above indicated, prevails in China generally; and the answer given is:—Not as yet. One reason for this answer is that there are large areas in which the National Government is not at present in a position to make its authority effective; and another reason is that as the Government, in the present disturbed state of the country, has to rely very largely on military power, its military commanders often dominate the situation, and not only set up military courts, which claim a wide jurisdiction, but also intimidate or otherwise interfere with the ordinary civil courts. But there are more fundamental reasons of a constitutional and historical character. The constitutional reasons may be briefly indicated by saying that, as things stand today, the powers vested in the National Government are not the limited powers of a constitutional government, but the unlimited powers of an autocratic government and that Chinese Government authorities generally are not subject, in the exercise of their powers, to the control of independent Courts of law.

Constitutional Position

The constitutional position in China is thus described:—

> The constitutional position in China, as I understand it, is that China is under the rule of a transitional government of an absolute character, and that this Government has undertaken the colossal task of preparing the way for a system of constitutional government, which is to rest on a democratic basis. The difficulties of this task are due not only to China's immense size and vast population, and to the fact that since the Revolution the country has been passing through a series of civil wars and suffering from serious internal disturbances, but also to the fact that the whole theory of constitutional government on a democratic basis is entirely new to China, and that its actual realization in practice will involve a complete change in the outlook and political thought and habits of the people.

Chinese Dictatorship

Reference is made to the dictatorship of the Kuomintang during the present period of political tutelage, and it is pointed out that a dictatorship implies the exercise of unlimited and absolute power, and that there can be no final solution of the general problem in regard to the establishment of independent courts of law so long as the dictatorship of the Party continues. The opinion is expressed that apart from the question of guarantees provided by treaty arragements, the independence of courts of law can only be developed as part of the general process of development of constitutional government. In the absence of constitutional government, there cannot be independent courts. The "historical" cause, which at present hinders the establishment of the rule of law in China is stated to be "the dominance of old ideas and practices surviving from the days of the Imperial regime, according to which the courts are still, in a sense, regarded and treated as branches of the executive government."

Courts' Weaknesses

Reference is then made to the fact that the courts are at present unable to restrain government authorities from acting in excess of their powers, and that individual citizens who have suffered as the result of any illegal action committed by the Government, or its officers acting on its behalf, have as yet no right of redress in the courts. In this connection reference is made to the lack of safeguards against interference with personal liberty, to cases of confiscation of property without compensation, and the collection of illegal taxes. Quotations are given from the proceedings of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang at its session in November, 1930, which show that the importance of securing effective protection for the personal rights of the individual against legal encroachments, either by government authorities or by Party organisations or other bodies, has been recognised in public pronouncements by Party leaders who hold some of the highest government positions: and it is noted that references in these pronouncements to proposals for remedying such abuses by extending the jurisdiction and strengtening the authority of the courts imply acceptance of the principle involved in the idea of the rule of law.

General Position as to Security

The general position as to security in the Settlement, and the contrast in regard to security between conditions in the Settlement and conditions in China generally, is summarized. It is noted that the term "security" is here used as meaning, on the one hand, effective protection against external violence and prevention of internal disorder, and on the other, adequate safeguards for the enjoyment of personal rights, including rights of property.

> In order to provide in the Settlement these conditions of security, to which so much importance is attached by owners of property and those concerned in the conduct of business and industrial undertakings, it is necessary to solve what have been described as the two main problems of government—the problem of order, and the problem of liberty. No complete solution of these two problems is, of course, possible, except in Utopia. It is a question of making more or less successful attempts at providing a solution. By reason of the special character of the Settlement regime, as established under existing treaties, it has proved possible in the Settlement, in spite of many difficulties and complications, to provide by international co-operation a more successful solution of these problems than can be attained in China generally under existing conditions. The National Government is taking steps to restore order and make its authority effective China generally, and is seeking, in the face of immense difficulties, to prepare the way, by its legislative and administrative measures, for the introduction of constitutional government. Meanwhile, owing to the forces available for the protection of the Settlement, and to the fact that in the Settlement, the rule of law can be maintained on the basis of treaty provisions, the Settlement is able to enjoy a greater degree of security than can at present be provided in centres under purely Chinese control. The Settlement thus already obtains some at least, of the benefits of a constitutional regime, in anticipation of the time when China, having eventually emerged from the present revolutionary peeriod, will set up a constitutional government of her own, under conditions which will enable such a Government to funtion successfully, and will at the same time, make its constitutional character a reality. Thanks to the peculiar advantages of its situation in this respect, the Settlement, at the present stage of national development, is able not only to confer considerable benefits on its own large population, and to safeguard the foreign and Chinese interests immediately concerned in its commerce and industry, but also, by functioning as the country's principal business and financial centre, to play a unique and essential part in the economic life of China as a whole.

Hongkong Civil Service Men Receive Pay in Silver at Arbitrary Rate

The question of the rate of exchange between silver and sterling which civil employees of Hongkong Colony are being paid was brought up in a recent session of the House of Commons in London. It was revealed that the employees although recruited on a sterling basis, were now being paid on the basis of half-salary at the true rate of exchange and half salary at an artificial rate. It was stated that this matter of exchange would be reconsidered on receipt of the report of the Commission which had been sent to Hongkong to review the currency position there.

Japanese Newspapers Offer Prize for Pacific Aerial Flight

The Tokyo *Ashai* and the Osaka *Asahi* have jointly offered a prize for the first flier who succeeds in carrying out a non-stop aeriel flight over the Pacific. Contestants may fly in either direction but the terminals must be respectively south of Vancouver on the American side and on the mainland on the Japanese side. Yen 100,000 is offered if the successful contestant is a Japanese. The offer is, however, open to foreigners, but if it is a foreigner who is successful he will receive only Yen 50,000. Capt. Thomas An has, American, has announced that he will compete.

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Two Women Missionaries Released by Bandits

After having been in the hands of bandits for a week, Miss Esther Nordlund, American, and Miss Augusta Nelson Swedish, returned back to Kingmen, April 24. Rev. Oscar Anderson, Swedish missionary who was captured with the Misses Nelson and Nordlund at Kingmen when General Ho Lung sacked the city on April 17, is still in the hands of the brigands. The circumstances under which the release of the two women missionaries was effected have not been disclosed. Government troops under the command of General Kuo Hsuan, Garrison Commander at Ichang, are now in control at Kingmen. They are protecting the city against further attack.

Two Spanish Priests Captured by Bandits in Fukien

Bishop Prat and Father Alfino Andres, both of whom belong to the Spanish Dominican Fathers, were kidnapped in Fokien last week. Details are lacking, but it is known that, in addition to the two Foreign missionaries, two Chinese priests and a Chinese divinity student were carried off by bandits who appeared at a spot about ten miles from Fengting, in Fokien, on April 22.

An Incident Near Shanghai

Rev. A. Selles of Jukao, Kiangsu, was held up recently while driving in his ricsha near Tungchow, by two men in uniform, but from which all identication marks had been torn. At the point of a revolver they made him give up his pocketbook which contained a little less than a hundred dollars. According to a correspondent of the *Shanghai Times* the incident occurred within hailing distance of the soldiers' barracks.

Shanghai Representatives Elected for People's Convention

Kuomintang elections for party representatives to attend the National People's Convention, scheduled to be held in Nanking on May 5, took place last week. Candidates were designated by the central Kuomintang. They were Messrs. Pan Kung-tsuan, commissioner of the local Bureau of Social Affairs, and Wu Kai-sien, executive member of the local district Kuomintang.

Mr. Wu represents the local Kuomintang. Mr. Pan has announced disinclination to serve.

Representatives of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai have been chosen as follows: Hou Dah tseng, representing the labor unions; Wong Yen-soong, the chambers of commerce; Chen Kwan-sen, the agricultural bodies; and Hu Shu-hwa, educational and professional bodies.

Japan's "Positive" Policy in Pamphlet Form

"Japan's Positive Policy in Manchuria" is the title of a brochure recently issued by the "Committee for Public Enlightenment" at Mukden. It contains a copy of the memorial presented several years ago by the late Premier Tanaka to the Japanese Emperor outlining Japan's "positive" policy in Manchuria. The following are significant extracts:

"Since the European War, Japan's political as well as economic interests have been in an unsettled condition. This is due to the fact that we have failed to take advantage of our special privileges in Manchuria and Mongolia and fully to realize our acquired rights."

After suggsting that Japan *insist* on building various railways in Manchuria, Premier Tanaka proceeded: "The first step in gaining financial and commercial control of Manchuria and Mongolia lies in the monopoly sale of their products. We must have the rights of monoply for the sale of Manchurian and Mongolian products before we can carry out our continental policy and prevent the invasion of American capital as well as the influence of the Chinese traders."

"We should follow the oriental plan for absorbing Korea laid down by Ito and Katsura and establish a Colonial Department, the special function of which is to look after the expansion in Manchuria and Mongolia. The administration of Formosa, Korea and Saghalien Island may be its nominal function, but our expansion in Manchuria and Mongolia is its real purpose. This will blind the eyes of the world on the one hand and forestall the disclosure of secrets on the other."

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Weak — Business Done 2,000,000 Shares April 29.

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. Apr. 27	Tues. Apr. 28
23½	14¼	1.60	Adams Express	15⅞	15⅝
42¾	20⅝	3.00	Allis Chalmers	29⅝	29½
129⅜	104⅝	4.00	American Can	113¾	113½
51¾	25	—	American &ForeignPower	31¾	29⅞
31⅝	11⅛	—	American& For. Power W.	18¾	16⅞
58½	37½	4.00	American Smelting	49¾	40
201¾	170⅜	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	182¾	181¾
122½	99¼	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	123¼	123
80¾	47⅝	*3.00	American Waterworks	57	56½
43¼	25	1.50	Anaconda Copper	28⅞	28⅞
23⅝	14⅞	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	15	15
87⅞	55⅜	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	59¼	59¼
70⅜	46¼	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	46⅜	46¾
30¾	15	1.00	Borg Warner	19½	19
11⅜	7¾	—	Calumet & Hecla	8	7⅝
45⅜	34⅜	2.50	Canadian Pacific Railway	34⅜	34⅝
131½	76	6.00	Case J. I.	78¾	77½
54⅛	32½	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	41¼	41⅜
25¾	14⅛	1.00	Chrysler	17⅝	17
20¾	13⅛	p.30	Cities Service, Com.	15	14
45	30⅝	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric.	31⅛	31½
26⅝	7½	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	9⅜	9½
12	7½	.60	Commonwealth &Southern	8⅛	8¼
2¾	1⅜	—	„ war.	1¾	1⅞
107⅜	78¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	92	92
12	7⅛	—	Continental Oil	7⅛	6⅝
5⅞	1¾	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	3½	3⅝
102⅞	80½	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	82	80
185¾	142⅛	5.00	Eastman Kodak	152¼	150¼
61	37⅛	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	41⅜	41
38⅜	16⅛	4.00	Fox Film "A"	17⅜	18½
11½	4⅜	—	General Aviation	7	7
54¾	41½	1.60	General Electric	41¾	41⅝
55	44⅜	3.00	General Foods	51	48⅞
45⅜	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	39⅝	38⅞
84⅛	56	5.00	General Railway Signal	56	53½
39⅝	29	2.50	Gold Dust	35½	35
20⅞	9¾	—	Goodrich Rubber	9¾	9¾
52¾	32⅛	3.00	Goodyear Tire&Rubber	36	37
22⅝	12	2.00	Granby	14	14⅛
26	16	1.00	Hudson Motors,	16	16½
62½	35	4.00	International Cement	35	36
4	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	2	2⅛
60½	43¾	2.50	International Harvester	49¼	48½
20⅛	12¾	.60	International Nickel	15⅛	15¼
38¾	17½	2.00	International Tel.& Tel.	26¼	26⅜
77⅞	47	3.00	Johns Manville	47	46¼
15½	7⅜	—	Kelvinator	10½	10½
31½	20⅛	2.00	Kennecott	20¾	20⅝
26⅜	20⅝	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	23¾	24⅜
33	17⅛	1.00	Kroger Grocery	28⅜	29½
91¾	76¼	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	81	81
63½	41⅜	3.00	Loew's: Inc	42¾	43⅞
18¼	8¾	—	Lorillard P Co. (com-)	18	16¾
18½	9¼	—	Ludlum Steel	10	9¾
29¼	15⅛	—	Montgomery Ward	16⅝	17
40⅞	21¼	4.00	Nash Motors	29	29⅝
14¾	9	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	9½	9¼
132¼	95⅜	6.00	New York Central	95⅜	98
67¼	45	3.00	Pacific Lighting	54½	53¼
11⅞	7¼	.60	Packard Motor	7¾	7⅝
50¼	30¼	4.00	Paramount—Publix Corp	30¼	30
64	53½	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	53⅞	52⅛
8½	5	.20	Pennroad Corporation	5½	5⅝
16⅝	7⅛	—	Phillips Petroleum	7⅛	7
91	65	3.40	Public Service of N.Jersey	79½	80½
27½	11⅜	—	Radio Corporation	16⅜	16¼
23⅝	14⅝	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	18	17⅞
51¼	40	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	49	49⅛
63¼	43⅛	2.50	Sears Roebuck	50	49⅝
10¼	5¼	—	Shell Union	5¼	5⅜
23¾	11	—	Simmons Company	12¼	12
54½	40⅛	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	44⅞	44¼
20½	14⅛	1.20	Standard Brands	16¾	16⅞
88⅝	52¾	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	63	63½
52½	31⅝	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	35	35⅞
26	18	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	18	18
36¼	20⅜	3.00	Texas Corporation	20⅜	21
55¾	40¼	4.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	42⅛	40⅞
59	40⅛	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing	44¾	45
18	9⅞	1.00	Trans America	9⅞	8⅜
72	52½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	54⅛	49¾
205⅛	161	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	160⅜	163
37¾	18⅜	—	United Aircraft& Transp't	26⅝	24⅝
30⅜	13⅞	.75	United Corporation	21¼	21⅝
18⅞	11	—	U.S. Rubber	12½	13½
152⅜	124⅝	7.00	U.S. Steel	124⅝	124¾
75¼	39⅞	3.00	Vanadium	39⅞	39⅜
20⅜	8¼	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	8½	7¾
107¾	62½	4.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	62½	63½
65	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	59¾	59¼
			Call Money	1½%	1½%

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Japanese Destroyers Go North to Protect Fishermen

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo April 23, stated that the Japanese naval authorities have ordered the destroyer *Yukaze*, belonging to the Ominato Naval Station, to proceed to the northern seas for the purpose of protecting Japanese fishery vessels. The same order was expected to be given to another destroyer within a few days.

The Japanese Navy despatches two destroyers to northern waters every year to protect Japanese fishing vessels during the fishery season, but the departure of destroyers was ordered earlier this year in view of the fishery negotiations now pending between Russia and Japan.

According to the Japanese papers, the steamer *Shinano Maru* chartered by the Ichiro Fishing Company, sailed for Kamchatka April 24 in defiance of the request of the Foreign Office. It appears that the fishery concerns are trying to stampede the Foreign Office into expediting a final settlement of the dispute with the Soviet.

The Foreign Minister, Baron Shidehara, acting on his own responsibility, proposed to the Soviet Ambassador on April 23 that Japan accept a conversion rate of 32½ sen a rouble against the minimum of .34 sen demanded by the Soviet. An agreement was eventually reached with the Soviet on this basis. The first tender has been accepted and the second tender will be held on May 5.

Nanking Restores Press Privileges To "New York Times" Writer

Nelson T. Johnson, the American Minister, personally handed to Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Nanking April 27, a letter from Hallett Abend, correspondent in China of the *New York Times*, in which Mr. Abend expresses sincere regret on behalf of himself and the *New York Times* for the false and unfair news reports sent by him in the past concerning China, which caused the National Government to demand his deportation in the summer of 1929. A *Kuo Min* telegram states that the expression of regret tendered by Mr. Abend has been accepted and the incident is now officially closed. Arrangements are being made to restore the customary press facilities to him.

South Manchuria Railway Adopts Retrenchment Program

The South Manchurian Railway Company authorities are retrenching their expenditure. As compared with the budget enforced during the preceding fiscal year, the working budget this year indicates a decrease by Yen 38,000,000. The sum to be expended for development purposes will be kept below Yen 30,000,000 this year. This represents 14 per cent less than the sum allowed by the Overseas Affairs Department for the present fiscal year.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 15th April, 1931.

Silver has had a moderate rise since our last, which we think might not have taken place but for the sustained action of Chinese speculators who have built up a considerable oversold position. Advices from abroad report a growing belief that the wished-for improvement in World trade predicted for the Spring in the early part of this year is not being realized, and nearly all commodities have fallen; New York has a bad stock market, and trade prospects are unfortunately not showing very encouraging features. As regards China trade we do not hear very optimistic reports; exports languish and merchants are far from busy. A rather disappointing sentiment appears to exist regarding prospects for this quarter of 1931. Silver appears to be one of the few commodities remaining steady at present, and this in spite of an absence of consumptive demand and stocks which are accumulating.

To-day has seen the first signs of definite weakness in exchange after a week with hardly any merchant business going through, but considerable business done by Chinese speculators.

Silver:— opened on the 16th inst. at 13 1/8d. for spot and 13 1/16d forward and G. $0.28 3/8, closing to-day at 13 1/4d. and 13 5/16d. and G. $0.28 3/4.

China Banks have bought and sold; a little Indian covering: America inactive.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on Lond on the 16th inst. was 1/3 1/2d., raised next day to 1/3 9/16d., on the 20th raised to 1/3 5/8d. and subseq ently lowered to 1/3 1/2d., on the 21st becamd 1/3 9/16d., and to-day began at 1/3 5/8d. but lowered to 1/3 1/2d.

The market opened on the 16th inst. with sellers of T/T on London and New York at 1/3 5/16d. and G. $.31: 4 m/s Cr. 1/3 1/2d. and G. $.31 1/2: Yen Cross rate 49 1/8: Yen 159 1/2: Gold Bars 720. On persis ent sales by Chinese speculators throughout the day, rates advanced steadily until closing at 1/3 7/16d and G. $.31 3/4, with Yen at 158, Gold Bars ad lined to 712 70. Merchant demands were practically absent.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 90,000,000 a decreare or Tls. 367,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 156,010,000 an increase of $ 1,210,000
Estimated value Tls. 202,327,000 as against Tls. 227,224 000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Mar.	Thursday April 16	Friday April 17	Saturday April 18	Monday April 20	Tuesday April 21	Wed. April. 22
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/3.308	1/3 1/4	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8 1/3 1/2	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8 1/3 1/4
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/3 1/8	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8 1/3 1/2	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8 1/3 1/4
4 m/s ,,	—	1/3 5/8	1/3 7/16	1/3 7/16	1/3 11/16 1/3 9/16	1/3 9/16	1/3 7/16 1/3 5/16
T/T on India	85,567	84 3/4	86	86	87 1/2 86 3/4	86	86 85 1/2
T/T on France	791,481	783	796	796	809 802	796	796 789
T/T on N.Y.	30,990	30 5/8	31 1/8	31 1/8	31 5/8 31 3/8	31 1/8	31 1/8 30 7/8
T/T on Demand		30 5/8	31 1/8	31 1/8	31 5/8 31 3/8	31 1/8	31 1/8 30 7/8
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		128 1/2	130 3/4	130 3/4	132 3/4 131 3/4	130 3/4	130 3/4 129 3/4
T/T on H'kong	78.010	78 1/2 nom.	78 1/2 nom.	78 1/2 nom.	78 1/2 nom.	78 1/2 nom.	78 1/2 nom.
T/T on Japan	159 644	161 1/4	158 3/4	158 3/4	78 1/2	158 3/4	78 1/2
T/T on Batavia	77.231	76 1/4	77 1/2	77 1/2	156 1/2 157 1/2	77 1/2	158 1/4 160
T/T on Straits	181.510	183 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	78 3/4 78 1/4	180 1/2	77 1/2 77
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. } Cred.&D/A }	1/4.187	1/4	1/4 1/4	1/4 1/4	177 1/2 179 1/4 1/4 3/8	1/4 1/4	180 1/2 182 1/4 1/4
4m/s B/L D/P —		1/4 1/8	1/4 3/8	1/4 3/8	1/4 3/8	1/4 3/8	1/4 3/8
6m/s ,, B/L } Cred&D/A }	1/4 437	1/4 1/4	1/4 1/2	1/4 1/2	1/4 1/2 1/4 3/4	1/4 1/2	1/4 1/2 1/4 1/4
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P }	837.500	830	845	845	860 850	845	845 840
4m/s N.Y.Lc.	32.687	32 1/2	33	33	33 1/2 33 1/4	33	13 32 1/4
4m/s ,, Docs.	—	32 3/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 3/4 33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/4 33

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	April 22
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	13 1/8	13 1/8	13 3/8	13 1/2	13 5/16	13 1/4
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$.28 3/8	G.$.28 7/8	G.$ 28 7/8	G.$.29 1/4	G.$ 28 7/8	G.$.28 3/8
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 717 70	Tls. 714 90	Tls. 706 50	Tls. 717 8	Tls. 720 0	Tls 732 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 112 70	Tls. 112 50	Tls. 112 50	Tls. 112 50	Tls. 112 50	Tls. 112 50
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	Tls. 72.8 3/4	Tls. 72.8625	Tls. 72.825	Tls. 72.8	Tls. 72.8 5/8	Tls 72 8625
*Closing Price in London for Previous day				1%	1%	1%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 124.28
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 4.85 1/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 5/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/16
,, ,, 4 ,,	2 5/8 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/0
,, ,, 6 ,,	2 11/16 %	Kobe on London	T/T 2/03/8

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHA

The National City Co. Gold Band Quotations Received From Head Office

April 23, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	89	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	100	5.00
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	98 7/8	6.47
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	107	4.61
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	77 3/8	8.00
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	88 1/2	7.05
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	100	6.00
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	90	7.02
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	78 1/2	8.40
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	87 1/4	6.97
Japanese Government	6 1/2 % Feb. 1, 1954	105 1/2	6.05
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	100	7.00
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	61 1/2	10.45
Nord Railway Co. ..	6 1/2 % Oct. 1, 1950	106 1/2	6.03
Norwegian Hydro-Elec Nitrogen Corp.. ..	5 1/2 % Nov. 1, 1957	99 1/4	5.52
Oriental Development Co..	5 1/2 % Nov. 1, 1958	94 5/8	5.90
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co. .. .	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	107	6.45
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7 1/2 % Sept. 1, 1949	80	9.87
Republic of Finland ..	5 1/2 % Feb. 1, 1958	84	6.80
Republic of Peru . .	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	27	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	86	7.27
Saxon Public Works .	6 1/2 % May 1, 1951	84	8.13
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6 1/2 % Dec. 1, 1946	88 1/4	7.74
Toho Electric Power Co Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	100 1/4	5.78
Tokyo Electric Light Co. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1963	87 1/4	7.16
Ujigawa Electric Power Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	101 1/2	6.83
U. S. of Brazil	6 1/2 % Oct. 1, 1957	55	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co..	Common Stock	29 5/8	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	63 1/4	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (American Sh.)	79 1/2	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co..	Common Stock	54 1/2	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	19 3/4	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	26 7/8	—
Vacuum Oil Co.	Common Stock	47 1/2	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6 1/2 % July 1, 1944	88	8.71
Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.	7 1/2 % Nov. 1, 1944	7 1/2	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	20	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6 1/2 % Sept. 1, 1959	44 1/2	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	74 1/2	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	69	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	67	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	49	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	48	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	80 1/2	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	29 1/4	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	26	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;

HALLANGER, February 25.

(Agents: Standard Oil Co.)

From U. S. of America

Gasolene, Mineral, inbulk	*Galls*	419,468
Stores, Marine:		
Gasolene, Mineral, inbulk	,,	8,000

HEI N MARU, February 26.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:		
YoungHyson, Kiukiang	*Pls.*	49
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	25
Gunpowders Ningpo...	,,	135
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...	*Bls.* 30 *Pls.*	30.08
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen etc.	,, 250 ,,	260 00
Silk Pongees Honan.....	,,	21.15
Antimony, Regulus	,,	420
Wool, Sheep's	,,	249
Hats, Buntal Fibre	*Pcs.*	3,600
Hats, Hemp	,,	3,600
Hats, Straw.....	,,	1,920
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	,,	29,984

ROSEVILLE, February 26.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Grease	*Pls.*	65
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral..	*Galls*	57,197
Timber:		
Laths.....	*Pcs.*	119,800
Logs, Softwood ...	*Sup ft*	101,462
Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn.....	,,	958,875
Softwood, Merchantable	,,	203,454

PRESIDENT GRANT, Feb. 26.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Soochow	*Bls.* 225 *Pls.*	218.73
Yellow, Tsingtao, etc....	,, 95 ,,	92.55
Silk Piece Goods	,,	5.25
,, Pongees, Honan ...	,,	174.37
,, ,, Shantung	,,	35.63
Tea, Green:		
YoungHyson, Kiukiang	,,	174
Hyson, Kiukiang.....	,,	59
Gunpowder, Kiuking	,,	45
Brassware.....	,,	26
Hair, Human.....	,,	15
Oil, Wood.....	,,	18,059
Skins, Goat, Untanned...	,,	269
,, Sheep, ,, ...	,,	17
,, Lamb, ,, ...	*Pcs.*	13,700
,, Raccon, Untanned	,,	1,000
,, Rabbit, ,, ...	,,	72,500
,, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned	,,	9,400
,, Dog, Dresse.....	,,	1,820
Hats, Rush	,,	88,805

ROSEVILLE, February 26.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat.....	*Pls.*	492
Timber, Softwood:		
Logs..... ...	*Sup.ft.*	107,348

COURAGEOUS, February 28.

(Agents: American Pionner Line.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Pongees, Honan ...	*Pls.*	8.75
Silk Pongees, Shantung...	,,	11.77

PENRITH CASTLE, Feb. 28.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ...	*Bls.* 800 *Pls.*	2,538
Cement, Asphaltio	,,	4,978
Grease	,,	43
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent strength...	,,	1,178
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,954
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	10,710
Typewriters	*Pcs.*	30
Groundnuts, in Shell ...	*Pls.*	1,013
,, Kernels ...	,,	188
Nutgalls.....	,,	420
Oil, Wood	,,	297
Seed, Sesamum.....	,,	2,520
Wool, Sheep's.....	,,	237
Skins, Weasel, Untanned	*Pcs.*	7,000
Eggs, Fresh	*Mills*	34

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN, March 3.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Waterproof Cloth, Rubbered	*Yds.*	998
Cotton Cordage	*Pls.*	42
,, Raw...	*Bls.* 3,000 ,,	10,370
,, Thread, Embroidery	,,	11
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Hoops	,,	152
Tinned Plates, Plain..	,,	444
Asphalt.....	,,	3,363
Barley Pearl.....	,,	23
Canned Asparagus	,,	215
,, Fruits, Table ...	,,	345
Flour, Corn	,,	19
Indigo Grains, Artificial:		
50 per cent. strength...	,,	902
Indigo Grains, Artificial:		
60 per cent. strength...	,,	40
Ink, Printing.....	,,	270
Milk, Evoporated.....	,,	168
,, Sugar.....	,,	168
Oranges, Fresh	,,	123
Paper, Document.....	,,	27
,, Writing.....	,,	17
Soda, Crystal, Concentrated	,,	162
Sugar, White	,,	150
Sulphur Black	,,	678
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	10
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	130
Typewriters	,,	4
Shoes.....	*Pairs.*	891
Canned Salmon	*Doz.*	20
,, Sardines	,,	320
Files.....	,,	320
Cigars	*Mille*	8
Lemons, ...	,,	5
Lacquer	*Galls.*	552
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	8,768
Sand-paper	*Reams*	4
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs* 369 *G. Units.*	24,895
Infants' Foods	,,	687
Machinery	,,	60,085
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of	,,	3,874
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	209,401

TOKAI MARU, March, 3.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America

Grease Lubricating, Mineral	*Pls.*	6
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	447

LAGANBANK, March 4.

(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.,)

From U. S. of America.

Tinned Plates, Plain.....	*Pls*	2,066
Choorine, Liquid	,,	180
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength...	,,	412
50 ,, ,, ...	,,	36
Sulphur Black.....	,,	981
Tabacco, Leaf.....	,,	3,012
,, Stalk	,,	945
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	53,865
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 230 *G. Units*	10,638

GOLDEN PEAK, March 4.

(Agents: States S. S. Co)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Wire, Old	*Pls.*	390
Paints, Unclassed.....	,,	17
Gasolene, in Case	*Galls.*	85,000
,, ,, bulk	,,	100,972
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	55,232
,, Unclassed	,,	5,000
Paints:		
Enamels	,,	216
Varnishes.....	,,	109
Paints, Unclassed.....	,,	508

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, March 5.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 355 *Pls.*	346.31
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen ... ,, 70 ,,		72.07
,, Piece Goods.....	,,	3.68
Tea, Green, Gunpowder, Ningpo.....	,,	29
Hair, Horse.....	,,	47
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	*Pcs.*	2,500
,, Rabbit, ,, ...	,,	100,000
,, Raccon, ,, ...	,,	600
,, Dog, Tanned.....	,,	10,683

TOKAI MARU, March 5

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...	*Bls.* 80 *Pls.*	79.50
Yellow, Chungking, etc.	,, 45 ,,	44.82
Tea, Scented, Shanghai...	,,	6
Antimony Regulus	,,	1,260
Bristles.....	,,	20
Egg Albumen, Dried.....	,,	81
Chinaware, Fine	,,	24
Feathers, Duck.....	,,	23
Oil, Wood	,,	5,292
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	1,157
,, Lamb ,,	*Pcs.*	10,000
,, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned.....	,,	6,500

NORDANGER, March 5.

(Agents: Socony.)

From U. S. of America.

Gasolene, in bulk.....	*Galls*	1,429,997
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	342,778

VICTORIA CITY, March 6.

(Agents: States S. S. Co)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American ...	*Bls.* 3,040 *Pls.*	10,784
Carbon Black	,,	647

FERNWOOD, March 6.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 2,458 *Pls.*	8,830
Carbon Black	,,	281
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	2,561

PRESIDENT MADISON, March 6.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	17
Cotton, Raw...	*Bls.* 1,600 *Pls.*	5,723
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Corrugated.....	,,	810
Awabi	,,	11
Ink, Priting.....	,,	21
Leather, Cow, Patent ...	,,	10
Newspapers, Old.....	,,	840
Oranges, Fresh.....	,,	14
Pitch.....	,,	465
Soda, Silicate of	,,	301
Shrimps Dried.....	,,	51
Sugar, Cube.....	,,	10

LAGANBANK, March 6.

(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)

To U. S. of America.

Oil,] Wood	*Pls.*	13,447

CHICHIBU MARU, March 7.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls* 25 *Pls.*	24.20
Wild, Dairen, etc.,	*Bls.* 250 ,,	260.34
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.97
,, Clothing, Embrouidered	,,	4.50
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	152
Tea, Green, Gunpowder, Ningpo.....	,,	31
Chinawere, Fine	,,	13
Egg Albumen, Dried ...	,,	156
Antimony Regulus	,,	840
Bristles, Assorted.....	,,	100
Cotton Fly	,,	193
Feathers, Duck.....	,,	95
,, Goose	,,	138
Intestines, Pig, Salted ...	,,	8
Nutgalls	,,	220
Oil, Tea	,,	499
,, Wood	,,	2,255
Rhubarb	,,	50
Seed, Sesamum.....	,,	5,614
Skins, Goat, Untanned...	,,	3,072
Hats, Rush	*Pcs.*	60,000

TACOMA, March 10.

(Agents: States S. S. Co)

To U. S. of America.

Nutgalls	*Pls.*	501

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

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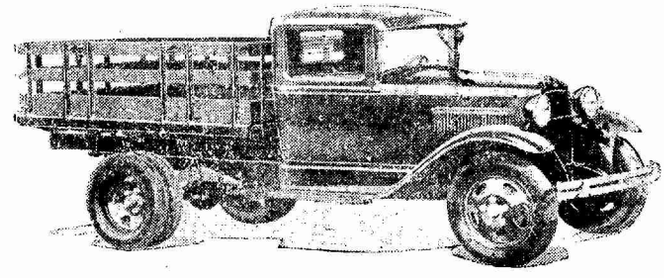

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